The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Complication of the Nicaragua Transit Question.

American Sympathy for Sardinia—Position of the Administration with Regard to the War—Naval Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

Before leaving here, General Jerez assured our Government that he would arrange the Transit Question to the entire satisfaction of all parties. In this, however, it seems he has failed. The arrangement he made was with the stockholders of the old Company—Purroy and others. They bind themselves to construct a railroad from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, within three years, and to open the Transit within six months from the 1st of October next, or in twelve months, should the Bay of San Juan del Norte become obstructed. The grant is limited to fifty years, and is to be forfeited by non-compliance with the stipulations. Ratification by the Nicaragua Congress is necessary. General Jerez hopes to have an extra session called in October, to consider the contract. Nicaragua reserves the right to grant the mail transit to whoever she pleases, outside of the Company. It is understood here that the granters have no capital, and will fail to execute the contract. Commodore Vanderbilt refused to become an associate, though willing to take the entire contract himself. The Van Dyke party, who have the mail contract, proposed a union of interests, but were refused. The latter had assurances of all facilities from Nicaragua, in transporting mails across the Isthmus, but *not* passengers. Thus complications seem to thicken between conflicting interests, and the Transit route is likely to remain closed.

Dispatches received at the Sardinian Legation express the great gratification of Victor Emanuel at the exhibition of American sympathy in his favor. Chevalier Bertinatti, the Sardinian *Chargé d'Affaires*, had a long interview with Secretary Cass yesterday, during which he emphatically declared the entire confidence of his Sovereign in the sincerity and ulterior views of the Emperor Napoleon. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

The following officers have been ordered to the steamer *Crusader*: Lieutenant-Commanding Maffitt, Lieutenants Phelps, Roney and Benham. The following have been ordered to the steamer *Mohawk*: Lieutenant-Commanding Craven, Lieutenants Barbot, Spedon and Carpenter, Master Chester Hatfield. Lieutenant Stanley has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Wyandotte*; Lieutenant George W. Rogers has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

So far as our Government is aware, no new orders have been issued since 1842 by the British, in connection with the treaty stipulation for the suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa.

It is understood that the Cabinet to-day finally acted on the document they have for several weeks had under consideration, expressive of the views of the Administration on neutral rights. It will probably be transmitted to Mr. Dallas by the next steamer.

The Seventeenth of June in Boston.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Friday, June 17.

At the annual meeting to-day of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

For President—G. Washington Warren.

For Vice-Presidents—Charles Wells, Joseph T. Buckingham, Edward Everett and Robert C. Winthrop.

The old Board of Directors were reëlected.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is now progressing in Charlestown. All the public buildings and numerous private dwellings in that city are gaily decorated, and the military and firemen are parading. But the drizzly rainstorm interferes somewhat with the programme, and the streets are less crowded than is usual on this occasion. In this city the Custom-house, most of the banks and many stores are closed in honor of the occasion.

The regatta on Mystic River resulted as follows:

Single sculls, *R. F. Clark*, first prize; *T. Doyle* second prize. Time—17 minutes and 20 seconds, and 17 minutes and 23 seconds.

Four-oared boats, *James Riley*, first prize. Time—15 minutes and 58 seconds. *Quickstep*, second prize. Time—16 minutes and 22 seconds.

Six-oared boats, *Grace Darling* first prize. Time—15 minutes and 11 seconds. *Juniata*, second prize. Time—15 minutes and 19 seconds.

The *Grace Darling* was pulled by the Robert Emmet Club, and the *Juniata* by the Harvard Club.

The celebrated six-oared shell-boat *Harvard* came in collision, to-day, with a sail-boat and smashed her bow, nearly ruining the *Harvard*.

Wreck of the Ship Bolton—Fifteen Lives Lost.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, June 17.

The ship *Bolton*, of Bath, bound for St. John, N. B., after a load of deals, was totally wrecked on the 16th inst., at Cross Island, about six miles east of Machias. There were eighteen hands on board, of whom only three were saved. The captain and his daughter were lost, and thirteen of the crew. The second mate and two seamen were saved. The ship is said to be fully insured.

The Break on the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, June 17.

The embankments between Locks Nos. 22, 23 and 24, on the Welland Canal, were washed away yesterday by the overwhelming force of the water suddenly precipitated upon them by the breaking of the locks at Theorald. It is feared that ten or twelve days will be required to repair the breaks. About twenty vessels are detained in the Canal, including the propellers *Ogdensburg* above the break, and the *Buckeye* below it.

The Reported Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, June 17.

The Democratic State Committee officially deny that there is any foundation for the report in the New-York *Daily News*, respecting a meeting of the Committee. No meeting has yet been held, and ample notice will be given of the time of holding the State Convention, which probably will be called for September.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 17—10 P. M.

At 8 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and fully due at Fruther Point. Through some misconception at Quebec the line was not connected through to Further Point before the former office closed. We are consequently unable to hear from below to-night.

Execution of a Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 17.

George H. Lamb, who drowned his wife in the Mississippi in December, 1857, expiated his crime upon the gallows in the Jail yard in this city at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Church "Difficulty" at Newark.

NEWARK, Friday, June 17.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held to-night, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Commission to inquire into the expediency of laying out in a public park the land occupied by Trinity Church.

The Sailing of the Indian.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 17.

The steamship *Indian* will sail from Quebec at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Boatmen will board her at Father Point, and telegraphic dispatches for England and the Continent, forwarded before 8 P. M. to-morrow, will be put on board.

The Boston papers state that the 17th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, has become a recognized holiday, the stores being closed with nearly as much regularity as on the 4th of July.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Gubernatorial Contest—Political Movements—The Overland Mail Service—Escapes from State Prison—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 23, 1859.

The Gubernatorial contest has begun in earnest already; and, if we can judge at all by the marked interest attending the primary elections, the fight in September is to be of the most exciting character. The Democratic primary elections in San Francisco and Sacramento took place on Saturday. In Sacramento—the home of the Hon. Milton S. Latham, former Member of Congress from this State—a set of delegates to the State Convention were chosen who are favorable to the nomination of that gentleman for Governor. Here, out of the sixteen delegates chosen, fourteen are nominally in favor of John Nugent, one for Weller, and one independent. The regular Administration men and the Federal officials ran a ticket friendly to the renomination of Mr. Weller; but the Broderick men, determined to defeat the Administration, went quietly to the polls, deposited their votes, and beat the Weller men by very small majorities. It is not supposed that Nugent has the slightest chance of getting the nomination, as he is very unpopular in the State at large, and does not possess the confidence of the masses. It is understood that after voting for him a few times, the San Francisco delegates will go over to Latham, in which event the nomination of the latter is almost certain. This will be satisfactory to the Broderick men, and the Nugent men also, because it defeats the Gwin portion. My own impression, however, is that if Latham gets into the Gubernatorial chair, he and Gwin will patch up their old differences and join their forces against all other aspirants to the United States Senatorships to be disposed of within the next four years.

The defeat of the Weller delegates in San Francisco is also considered fatal to the chances of the Hon. Chas. L. Scott for renomination to Congress. A Mr. McKinstry seems now to be most prominent in that connection—although, as Mr. Latham will have so solid a capital in the Convention, he may trade off the Congressional nomination for votes to place his run beyond peradventure,—in which event it is impossible to anticipate who will be the Congress candidate from this District. There may be trouble in Convention, however, over the San Francisco delegation,—for it is evident that the friends of one faction, or both, have been emulating the powers of the heroes of Delaware Crossing in Kansas; and it is a little questionable which of them have manifested the greatest energy and skill in depositing votes without having the voters to back them. Certain it is, that at least double as many Democratic votes were cast at this primary election than were thrown by the party in San Francisco at the State election last Fall. The *National*, the Administration organ here, referring to this fact, says:

"With such prospective increase in the number of ballots to be deposited in September next, we would respectfull, but earnestly, recommend that hogsheads, instead of the usual ballot-boxes, be used on the occasion."

Our people have been much surprised to hear that Postmaster-General Holt had undertaken to cut down the mail service overland, *viâ* the Salt Lake route and the San Antonio and San Diego routes—both of which have been reduced from weekly to semi-monthly trips. The result may, perhaps, show this to be a penny-wise pound-foolish operation. The contractors claim that they have performed their service with remarkable regularity and efficiency, and will urge a demand upon Congress for damages. Should they succeed they will recover almost, or quite as much money as would have been paid them under their contracts, to say nothing of the expense to the country incident to the consideration and discussion of the subject in Congress. The fact that Congress was derelict in its duty and failed to make appropriations to carry on the postal service, can never be maintained as a good reason for punishing faithful contractors.

But the reduction of this service has a broader and more serious public bearing. Both the routes named are of importance, because they are the most direct and the most easily available emigrant routes between the Atlantic and the Pacific. None of the overland routes are of great importance for mail service alone—so far as the carrying of letters between the two extremes of the lines is concerned. The great Butterfield line was never established by Congress because of the postal facilities it would afford, but because of the incidental advantages expected to flow from it, in building up a chain of settlements across the continent, and thus keep up a line of communication between the States of the Atlantic and of the Pacific upon our own soil. It is hardly fair, therefore, to attack the overland mail system upon the ground that each letter over it costs the Government so much more than it pays. But the Salt Lake route is important as a mere mail route, supplying postal facilities as it does to Forts Laramie and Kearney, and to the large population of Utah. The San Antonio contractors also perform valuable service in supplying a long chain of military posts, to say nothing of a vast district of country in Texas west of San Antonio. Both of these routes too are valuable for emigrant travel. There can be no question that they are the best known, if not the only ones available; and as such, liberal encouragement to their development should be offered by the General Government. The Salt Lake route has been well tried and proven by nearly an hundred thousand emigrants to California and Oregon. The mass of emigrants from the Northern States will only diverge from that route in the Winter season, when the San Antonio route offers a road open throughout the year, with abundance of all that the overland emigrant needs, in the way of water, grass and fuel. One is the best Northern or Central, and the other the only Southern emigrant route. Both, therefore, should be developed by the Government. Upon each should a line of mail stations be established, to become the nucleus of settlements that in a few years would be strong enough of themselves to repel and punish Indian aggressions, thus relieving the Government of the necessity for maintaining its expensive military establishment in these remote regions. Every consideration of policy and wise economy demands that these mail routes should be liberally encouraged for the reasons stated; and it is to be hoped that Congress will increase the mail service and the compensation therefor over both routes, rather than reduce them upon either. The subject is one of no little importance to California and of much interest to numerous parties at the East, whose relations with our State are more or less intimate; hence I have dwelt upon it more at length than I otherwise should have done.

We had a general delivery at the San Quentin State Prison early yesterday morning. The reception of the news created a great excitement in this City, as the fourteen escaped convicts are well known to be among the most desperate and dangerous villains that were ever turned loose upon a community. The building from which the escape was made was one of those recently built by the State, and had only been occupied a few weeks. The mortar of the brick wall had not fully hardened. The cells were each occupied by two prisoners, heavily ironed with cross-shackles on the ankle and a heavy bar of iron with a hook in the centre. They had cut a series of holes, 18 by 22 inches in size, through the six partition walls of the cells, 2½ feet thick, and one from the seventh cell in the west end of the building, through the main wall, which is 3 feet thick, removing several immense stones, one of which is three feet wide and nearly four feet long. Protected from the view of the guard without, they now effected an entrance into the blacksmith shop, and using their blankets as ropes, let themselves down some twenty feet to the ground floor of the shop, and securing files, cold-chisels and such other tools as would enable them to remove their shackles, they cut their way through a wooden partition into the machine-shop, and from thence into the main yard of the prison, where, by the aid of the plank which they found lying near by, they mounted upon the wall, and tying their blanket-rope around the sentry-box, at the corner, let themselves down into the brick-yard.

An interesting question was decided here a day or two ago, in one of our State Courts. A woman, calling herself Phœbe A. Cummisky, claimed to be the wife of John Cummisky, deceased, &c. Soon after his death letters of administration were issued to the Public Administrator, on the claim that the deceased had left no wife or next of kin to administer. The issuance of the letters was opposed by the woman, who set up that she was the widow of the deceased, and entitled to the estate. The issue for trial was this question, as to whether she had been lawfully married to him. Witnesses testified that the parties, Phœbe and Cummisky had lived together for several years as man and wife; that Cummisky had always spoken of Phœbe and treated her as his wife, and that he had treated her child as his. Phœbe herself claimed that she had been married to Cummisky in 1856, but that at his desire the fact of marriage was kept secret at the time. On the other hand, the Public Administrator claimed that the woman was not the lawful wife of the deceased, and that he never impliedly acknowledged her. They offered to prove his declarations a short time before his death that she was not his wife, but the Court ruled this testimony out, on the ground that the declarations were not made in the presence of the woman. Judge Norton charged the jury that marriage was a civil contract, and did not require a ceremony to make it valid. If the parties agreed to live as man and wife, it was a valid marriage for all the purposes of the case; could be proved by the same kind of evidence required in other cases, and that a certificate was not necessary. The jury returned a verdict that Phœbe was the widow of John Cummisky. The case is a sort of affirmation of the finding in the great Deck case, which was tried in the same Court a few years ago. The two cases teach an important lesson to men living in disreputable relations with common women. Their estates, if they have any, are in great jeopardy, and might be entirely diverted from a worthy and desirable direction.

In the case of Alfred Moulin, under the bonds to keep the peace, in consequence of certain threats made by him against the Agents of the Pacific Mail Company, his bondsmen made application to be released from further responsibility, and to be permitted to redeliver Moulin into the custody of the Court. City Judge Coon decided the motion adversely.

An extraordinary breach of the peace occurred here on yesterday, in the Rev. Mr. McAllister's Church, during divine service. A man named J. M. Warren entered the church and walked up the aisle to a pew occupied by R. P. Locke, whom he addressed in an angry tone, and ordered to come out. Mr. Locke, after some hesitation, came out and was proceeding down the aisle, but before they reached the door, Warren dealt him a severe blow, which created quite a confusion in the church and greatly disturbed the congregation. The assault was made in consequence of some publication in the *Sunday Varieties*, a flash paper, reflecting upon the assailant's wife. Warren was arrested and held to bail.

All hope for the safety of the ship *Manitou* is fast fading away. She left New-York on the 26th of October, and is now consequently 209 days out. She was commanded by Captain Hennewell, and had somewhere between twenty and thirty persons on board, all told. The burning ship supposed to have been the *Manitou*, is now known to have been the *Merco*, as reported by Captain Harford, of the *Grey Feather*. The ship *Fanny S. Perley*, Captain York, is now 168 days out, having left New-York December 6. She has for passengers the Captain's wife and a gentleman and wife and child from Brooklyn, N. Y. Although so long out, there is still no reason yet for serious apprehension in regard to the latter vessel.

There are seven companies of miners at Sand Hill near Camanche, Calaveras County, constantly washing dirt—all doing well. Gow & Co. (three men) frequently take out as high as $500 per week, and scarcely less than $300. Myers Bros, adjoining Gow & Co., are also doing some profitable mining. Simmons & Co. have sunk a deep shaft, and discovered dirt which will pay $8 per day to each man. Others on this hill have encouraging prospects. Some are sinking shafts and building whims, encouraged so to do by the satisfactory prospects already obtained by others in the neighborhood. On the banks of the Mokelumne, a short distance from Sand Hill, Devlin & Co. have discovered very rich dirt, often getting $13 to the pan. The general prospects of the miners in that section of Calaveras County are said to be very flattering indeed.

A telegram from Genoa, of date 20th May, says that information had been received there by a gentleman from Walker River, that the miners there are doing pretty well, making from $5 to $8 per day. There were only about ten days' provisions on hand among the miners at Gold Hill. In Gold Cañon, miners were making from $15 to $40 per day to the man, with rockers.

During last week, 28,665 ounces of gold, worth about $550,000, were deposited in the San Francisco County Mint, including 3,791 ounces of private Californian and foreign coin. Of silver, 22,693 ounces were deposited—1,248 ounces of it for dollars, and the remainder, 21,445 ounces, purchased. The coinage of the week, all in double eagles, amounted to $600,000.

The coinage facilities at this establishment are far below the demands upon them.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the friends of Gov. Wise was held in Philadelphia, a day or two ago. The call was a private note, served personally upon such admirers of the Governor "as desired to see him nominated by the Democratic Party for the Presidency." Richard V. Brennan presided, the claims of the Governor were canvassed, and it was agreed that he ought to be the nominee in 1860. A regular organization was effected by the adoption of by-laws and rules of government, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the second Thursday of July.

The *Pennsylvanian*, noticing the formation of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, in Philadelphia, hints that there is danger already. The Philadelphia Democracy is inharmonious, and the *Pennsylvanian* fears a break-down at the beginning of the new Club. The following confession is suggestive:

"The harmony which characterized the inauguration movement of this Union Club was, however, unexpected. The mystery which hung around the name which was to be given to it, the irresponsible and unknown source from which the advertisement emanated, and the rumors of an ulterior purpose circulated, were well calculated to arouse sincere apprehensions *that some scheme was on foot to affect the discipline of the party*. That this was made evident by the sudden change of name, resolutions, officers and in the tone of remarks, no one who was present can at all doubt. This has also been confirmed since, by the fact that the names of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and also the resolutions, were all prepared, and in type to be published, it is said, exclusively, *by a paper which cannot be recognized as a Democratic organ*. It was sufficient that the advertisement should have appeared in that paper, which, doubtless, has Democratic readers; but that it should have been selected as the organ of this movement, most conclusively shows that a purpose not avowed, and men who have no right in Democratic assemblies were concealed from the public scrutiny."

A new Emancipation journal has appeared in Missouri. It is published in St. Joseph, and bears the name of the *Free Democrat*. The editor, in a well-considered salutatory, takes strong ground in favor of the free-labor movement, and in opposition to the Administration. His allusions to the "tyranny" of Mr. Buchanan, and the work of the "scavengers" and "demagogues" who surround the Executive, are, to say the least, pointed. The *Democrat* observes:

"This journal is in favor of a treaty being made by the General Government with Central America, or some suitable nation, for the purpose of colonizing the free negroes of the United States, under the direction and protection of the General Government; and in favor of the rights and dignity of free labor. In short, the position of this journal will be in harmony with the views of the fathers of the republic, and in line with the teachings of the great apostles of our faith—Washington and Jefferson.

Having said thus much the intelligent reader will discover that our position will be antagonistic to the present Administration, and the adversary of the party of scavengers that surrounds, controls, and upholds the throne of the petty tyrant, James Buchanan. We consider the party of demagogues under his lead, or which leads him, *the greatest curse that now afflicts this country. We regard it a nuisance, which a public necessity demands should be abated*, and we pledge ourselves to do what we can to attain that object."

The Hon. John Forsyth has become sole proprietor of the Mobile *Register*, having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. Harris. In assuming his undivided responsibility, Mr. Forsyth makes a fresh appeal to his readers. He says:

"With respect to the Administration, I shall take that position which I hold it to be the duty of every Democrat to take—to wit: Sustain it wherever it is loyal to the Democratic creed, and oppose it whenever it departs from it. My personal differences with Mr. Buchanan will in no wise influence my course of duty to the Democratic Party. *I have had my quarrel out with Mr. Buchanan*, and am so well satisfied with its issue as to '*let by-gones be by-gones*,' *provided I am let alone by his personal organs.*"

Mr. Forsyth says he adheres to the Democratic Party because he cannot be so well suited in any other, but avows his determination to visit with his censure the evil acts even of his friends.

The Baltimore Convention—Letter from Senator Pearce.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday last I have seen an article headed "The Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore," which professes to give the resolutions reported by me as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and also extracts from a speech said to have been made by me. Do me the justice to correct this. I submitted no such resolutions and did not utter a single sentence of the speech quoted. Both are to be credited to C. W. Jants, Esq., of Worcester, who dissented from the Committee's report, and presented his own views separately. You publish, however, only a part of his resolutions. The *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, contains, in nearly accurate form, the report which I submitted on behalf of the Committee. I beg leave to add that this was a Convention, not of slaveholders, but of citizens of Maryland, whether slaveholders or not, and the report expressly condemns all plans for expelling the free negro population now in our State, or reducing them to servitude.

The publication of this note will furnish all the correction of the article in your paper which I desire.

Your obedient servant, J. A. PEARCE,

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

European Journals One Day Later.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The screw steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. Ehlers, from Havre, by way of Southampton, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

She left Southampton on the 4th instant, so that her news has been anticipated by the *Europa*.

We find, however, various matters of interest in our London files of June 4, which, with our Paris Correspondence, we subjoin.

THE WAR AS SEEN FROM PARIS.

The Advance of the Allies—The Conflict at Palestro—The Advantageous Position of the Liberating Army—American Sympathy with the Franco-Italian Cause—Disinterestedness of Napoleon III.—The Slanders of the London Times—Promotions in the Army—Correspondence from the Theatre of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

The forward movement of the Emperor Napoleon on the 30th, resulted, as was expected, in an irregular attack along the whole line, on that and the following days. The first event was the crossing of the Sesia by the King and the occupation of Palestro, a fortified town near Robbio and Vercelli, which occurred on the same day Napoleon moved his head-quarters to Casale. The event was not marked by a conflict of any importance. The next day, the 31st, the Austrians attempted early in the morning, in an increased force, to retake Palestro from the King, but were repulsed. In the evening of the same day the attempt was renewed with the same result. The same day, the 31st, General Niel entered Novara, after an insignificant resistance on the part of the Austrians, and a division of the Piedmontese army crossed the Ticino at its rise at the Lago Maggiore, while another division of the Piedmontese under the command of Gen. Fanti, had a two hours' successful combat with the enemy at Confienza. The same day, at the north, a portion of General Garibaldi's army, sent from Como for the purpose, attacked, but unsuccessfully, the Austrians at Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore—a place already occupied and deserted by Garibaldi.

It will thus be seen that the 31st was a busy day along nearly the whole extent of the allied line, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese on this line were almost exclusively engaged. One of these events, however, requires a special notice, and in this one a regiment of French Zouaves was engaged. It was the attack on the King's position at Palestro on the morning of the 31st. The Austrians, according to the Piedmontese official bulletin, numbered 25,000, while the Piedmontese and French, comprising General Cialdini's division and the Third Regiment of Zouaves were inferior in numbers. These were supported by the French division of General Trochu, (the division of the late General Beuret,) but the latter took but an insignificant part in the action. During the first part of the combat there seems to have been no advantage gained on either side, when the Zouaves arrived and changed the fortune of the day. It appears that Canrobert's command was coming up on the south to form a junction with Cialdini's, and the enemy, discovering this, made a fearful onslaught on Cialdini's right, in order to intercept this movement. There was a deep canal near the river, for irrigating or milling purposes, and beyond this a rise on which the Austrians had planted a battery of eight cannon. Across the canal there was a narrow bridge, protected by the cannon, and across which it was necessary to pass in order to intercept the movement of either army. The Austrian infantry was in large numbers on the Piedmontese side of the canal.

The Zouaves arriving while this vigorous attack was being made on the Piedmontese right, the whole regiment stopped for a moment to survey the ground, and then, without firing a shot, started at the top of their speed on the charge with the bayonet. Immense numbers of Austrians were thrust into the canal and drowned—some accounts say 400—while a large number of prisoners were made. Continuing the charge across the little bridge, they rushed up the hill, put to rout the artillery men in command of the guns, and seized and carried off the whole eight pieces. The Sardinians also took two pieces from the enemy, and the *Moniteur* announces the total number of prisoners seized by the Zouaves at 500.

This magnificent feat of the Zouaves, their first performance during the present war, terminated the conflict, until it was renewed again in the evening by the Austrians.

The French loss was but small: 2 officers and 30 soldiers killed, and 200 officers and men wounded. The evening attack seems not to have been either so vigorous or so disastrous as that of the morning. The King, who commanded, showed a bravery on this occasion, which appeared to the Zouaves to surpass the proper bounds in a commander, for we are informed that on more than one occasion they attempted to restrain him. The Emperor Napoleon visited the battle ground the next morning (yesterday.)

The Austrians are collected in a strong force at Robbio, and it was from this point that they started to the several attacks on Palestro.

We see now that on yesterday morning the forces were thus distributed: The extreme northern point of the allied line remained at Como, as before; the next point is at Sestro Calende, at the junction of the Ticino with the Lake Maggiore; the next is at Novaro, Niel's corps; the next, the King's command, is at Palestro, between Vercelli and Robbio; the next, Napoleon's, is at Casale and Valenza, and across the Po in front of Casale; the last, the extreme southern point of this horseshoe line, is Baraguay d'Hilliers' corps, which was on the 30th still at Montebello and Casteggio, and which since has disappeared no one knows where.

This horseshoe line, it will be perceived, is gradually drawing in on the enemy, now compressed within the small tract of country between Pavia and Robbio, 15 miles long by 10 wide. It will need no argument to show the reader that not only has the allied army an immense advantage in position over the Austrians, but that, dating from yesterday morning, the 1st of June, the time must be counted by hours between that date and the moment when the Austrians must either evacuate the Piedmontese territory precipitately, or engage in a general battle, in which the chances are as ten to one that they will be cut to pieces.

Montebello and Casteggio were reoccupied by the Austrians as soon as evacuated by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. Up to the present moment the route taken by this officer on leaving Montebello is absolutely unknown at Paris; but every one will comprehend that, whatever his movement may be, it is a strategy belonging to the general plan.

I have spoken of the line of the Allies as a crescent or horseshoe line, which is gradually drawing in upon the Austrians. This line, it should be observed, has been passed at one point by the Austrians, in the direction of Varese and Laveno, on the Lake Maggiore. But if it be true that Garibaldi is strong in his position at Como, that a division of the Piedmontese army has been able to cross the Ticino at Sesto Calende, and that the district of the Valtelline is in a state of general insurrection, the Austrians cannot certainly be serious in desiring to hold these advanced posts in the neighborhood of the Lake Maggiore, since they must become totally separated in a day or two from the rest of the Austrian army.

The Emperor Napoleon's head-quarters was moved yesterday from Casale to Vercelli. The Emperor Francis Joseph is at Verona.

I have heard from a private source that the French have conveyed by land to the River Po a large number of gun-boats, intended for the attack on Piacenza Cremona and Mantua. Each boat carries an enormous gun, of larger calibre than any to be found on the fortifications of those places. The material for the necessary ponteon bridges for the army crossed the Alps, and were carried from the dépôt at Strasbourg to Turin in four days!

The sympathy of the American people for the cause in which the Emperor Napoleon has just engaged, the emancipation of Italy, and the warm advocacy of this cause by the New-York Times, is made the subject of a long leading article in the *Constitutionnel* of yesterday. One might take the impression from this article that the French people were not prepared to see the people of the United States espouse their cause, in view of the hostility heretofore shown by them to the reign of Louis Napoleon; by which the *Constitutionnel* evidently forgets that the American people are intelligent enough to make a difference between principles and men, and that they do know how to appreciate the righteous act of a man otherwise a despot. It is hardly necessary, however, to say that the article of the *Constitutionnel* is full of compliments to the American people, and such of its journals as have been able to appreciate in their true light the important events that are now transpiring.

I repeat here, again, and I am not afraid that the future will contradict the assertion, that, at the end of the war, if it is not extended beyond Italy by the acts of others, Napoleon will retire from the soil he has dampened with the blood of his army, asking nothing either for France, or for his family, or for the House of Savoy. He will leave it to the Congress which will then meet, what shall be done with the conquered or revolutionized States, by which it will be understood that I mean an Italian Congress. If Lombardy, and Venetia, and Tuscany, and Parma, and Modena, decide to pass under the Crown of Victor Emanuel and the free Constitution of Sardinia, they will be permitted to do so; if they prefer to remain independent, no pressure will be exercised to change their decision. But, at the same time, it is understood that one of the motives on which Louis Napoleon engaged in the war was, the expressed wishes of these States to assume the new relation to Victor Emanuel.

If the reader will recollect that, by pushing on a European war, (which would evidently result by any war for conquest on the part of France,) Louis Napoleon would endanger his own throne and weaken his present strong position in Europe, while to retire from Italy would only increase his strength at home and his popularity abroad, he has only then to admit that Louis Napoleon is a man of intellect enough to comprehend his position, and he will see that there is no great hazard in making the prediction that the Emperor intends what he says in his proclamation.

But it is impossible to convince the London *Times*, and other Gallophobes among the London *Press*, of this almost self-evident fact. They see in this man the spectre of the first Napoleon; they see the army of Boulogne again gathered on the heights overlooking the Channel; they live, and fret, and tremble in the shadow of that column planted on the hill of Boulogne; it is impossible that out of the name Napoleon any good can come. It is thus that we are to account for the glaring falsehoods that appear in the London *Times* daily against France; it is not ignorance, for the cities are too close together, the daily intercourse is too great, to admit even of this charitable construction. Since the commencement of the war, or especially since the *Times* shot so wide of the truth in its fabrication on the Franco-Russian alliance, not an article has appeared in that journal on the general subject of the war, which does not contain one or more injurious and mischievous falehoods against France and the glorious cause in which she is engaged. Its vituperation is general, special and persistent. Even in the statement of general, facts—as, for example, the details of a battle—it manages to hide the truth in the face of positive facts. No longer ago than yesterday, this paper, in order to show the superiority of Austrian over French artillery, stated that the French boasted largely of their artillery practice at Montebello, while the Austrians showed incontestably that theirs was the superior of the two. Now, it so happens that the French had less than a complete battery at Montebello, that this battery did little execution because brought late into the combat, and that the French, instead of lauding their artillery practice on that occasion, complain loudly that it was so inefficient and so completely surpassed by that of the enemy. But the *Times* knew better, for the French journals are full of the subject, and yet it does not hesitate to take this false text upon which to build a whole tissue of false reasoning. The French boast only of one thing at Montebello, the immense amount of work a few hardy little fellows did with the bayonet, against more than treble their numbers.

The Emperor has made a large number of promotions and given decorations to the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves at Montebello.

It may interest you to read a few cullings from the endless correspondence which the Commissioners of the Parisian Press send daily from the seat of war. Let us begin with

THE BATTLE GROUND OF MONTEBELLO.

When you leave Voghera by the road which goes towards Stradella, by Genestrello, Montebello and Casteggio, you pass though a country where cultivation is rewarded most abundantly. You see nothing but arbors of vines, wheat fields extending further than the eye can reach, and mulberry trees all in a row like grenadiers on parade day. This landscape is bounded by the Alps, the Apennines and the Po. It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful frame for a more charming picture. The first thing one meets on the left-hand side after you pass the last houses in Voghera is a cross made of two small pieces of unpainted wood, stuck into some freshly-turned earth. A dead Frenchman is buried there. One passes before this unknown grave, which so many mule drivers and Zouaves go by, singing as they go, and the road goes into the country. Never was there a landscape more propitious to pastoral poetry. What clumps of trees! What murmuring brooks! What flower-enameled meadows! But now Daphne's name is Count Benedek. I don't know Chloe's.

The morning after a battle has been, the battle-field may wear a terrible and distressing appearance. Then one sees lying in the wheat fields, or on the road, or on the trunks of trees, and everywhere, writhing in the agonies of death, those corpses to be found in battle-pictures. Two or three days afterwards nothing of the sort is to be seen. If some kind and well-informed cicerone did not affirm that you were on the very spot where battle waged hot for six hours, you never would have suspected it from the appearance of the place. You know that the last battle began near Genestrello, beyond Voghera. Here and there on the road and in the ditches are some branches of mulberry trees cut down by the balls. A circular wound in the trunk of a tree shows that a ball passed by there. Here the angle of a wall is defaced—there the stucco of a house has fallen off in scales—a pane of glass is wanting in that window—this shutter has two or three holes. Nevertheless, the peaceful cows crop grass in the path, the laundress beats linen (not her's, rest assured!) on the brook's basin, the hind guides the plow drawn by two slow oxen, the farmer's wife spins flax, children roll heels-over-head in the corner, and before the inn door a beggar holds out his hand and whines his petition. Yet we are on the battle-field.

Of a truth I know no lovelier landscape. Nature has played the coquette and adorned what men attempt to destroy. Imagine a white road at the foot of a green hill covered with houses with red tiled roofs, a villa, a church and a steeple. Chance has grouped these houses in picturesque disorder, knots of trees being mingled with the walls of houses. Far away lost in the horizon's expanse spreads an immense, limitless plain. Yonder in the distance are the Alps. Those clouds which seem like the teeth of a saw are Mont Genevre, Mont Cenis, Mont Rose and Mont Blanc. On the right, but much nearer, so near it almost seems as if you could touch them with your hand, are the first buttresses of the Appennines. The glittering sparkle in front of you is a bend of the great Italian river; poplar trees line its banks. In the back-ground of this enchanted scene are the towers of Pavia lighted up by a sunbeam, behind an undulation of the ground is Stradella bridge. Were the day clearer and and your spy-glass good, you might see the Duorno of Milan in a straight line behind Pavia. You may count ten steeples scattered over your immediate vicinity. The hill hard by your present position, a few gun-shots nearer the Po, is Casteggio, where the last shots were exchanged. That large, thriving farm you see below in the plain witnessed the encounter between Count Von Stadion's troops and Gen. Blanchard's troops. Count Von Stadion's regiments came that very morning from Mortara by forced marches. The soldiers had eaten nothing. They came forward like men who have a pressing business to perform. Many of them never returned to tell what obstacles stopped them. On this hill before Montebello an Austrian battery swept the road. Its first balls carried away two horses, two men and two wheels from the first French cannon, which was going to play its part in the battle. In this broad wheat-field, which extends from the other side of the road and runs along it, companies of Tyrolese riflemen, concealed by the crop, swept the whole road and decimated the French battalions. They were invisible in the wheat, and fired with deliberate aim. many of our best officers fell victims to their balls.

It was on yon hillock which an undulation of the ground connects with the Montebello table-land, our artillery men planted their two cannon which replied with such terrific precision to the Austrian fire. Here, at the foot of the hills they were obliged to carry, is the line where the foot-riflemen, having exhausted their cartridges, charged with the bayonet. In the court-yard of this large farm-yard, which commands the hill's declivity, there was an Austrian battery. It took no part in the action, having received orders to retire as soon as the French took possession of the hillock and established their artillery. Further off, at the extremity of the village, and half way up the hill, the white walls you see are those of the burying-ground, where the Austrians paused in their retreat. We were obliged to drive them out of it with the bayonet. It was on the path leading down to the road Gen. Beuret fell. How many had fallen before him! It was on the road the Novaio lancers checked the advance of the enemy by their successive charges. A squadron of eighty-five men had forty-six wounded and out of five officers that led them on, one was killed and three wounded. The Austrian riflemen, hidden behind hedges and in wheat-fields, allowed our soldiers to march by them, and then fired on them. Many of our men were wounded in the back. The presence of the enemy was not suspected until we saw the smoke rising in the wheat. The Villa Lomellini, which was used as the head-quarters of an Austrian general, witnessed the last struggles of the day. Its red front is covered with balls. A back gate allowed a great many Austrians to escape. We found a handsome white coat with a blue collar in the garden. The field was ours; but we purchased it with the blood of fifty officers; 11 were shot down dead, 40 were wounded.

No trace remains of all this tumult, of all this cannon's roar, muskets rattling, and clashing bayonets. 'Tis true here and there the wheat is beaten down in large places by the trampling of many feet. And you may trace by the crushed stalks the road the artillery wheels took as it dashed along. There the grape-vines are torn to pieces, and the young tree shattered by a cannon ball. You may see, too, on the grass, a gaiter, or a stock, or a torn cap. That clod has a strange red hue—you examine the earth, and find 'tis reeking with blood, human blood. Those vine leaves, glittering with dew-drops, have between them, caught by the vine, perchance, a shred which belonged once to an Austrian's waistcoat; sanguinary spots are found all over it, and make it stiff as leather—'tis the owner's blood, may be his heart's blood. Yonder lies a dead horse. And that is all you see to remind you how wide Death stretched its wings on this brilliant landscape. Ah, that is not all. I forgot those two mounds before the cemetery's gate, where the Austrians fought so warmly; there lie the fighters, there they shall lie forever. I forgot that you see here and there—in this corner and that corner—fresh-turned sods; they are soldiers' graves. There is a goat or a sheep grazing near it, and near it are troops of young girls making merry as they fill their bags with mulberry leaves for the silk-worms at home. 'Tis well we cannot see the dead soldier's home, nor his father, nor mother, nor sister, nor betrothed, perchance he had one. It will be long before there be roystering around his hearth!

The wounded Austrians picked up after the battle was over had such dread of the French they refused to take anything except from the hands of Sisters of Charity. One wounded man remained hid four days—only think of it, four days!—behind a barrel of wine in a cellar which was repeatedly visited. He did not move, did not groan, scarcely breathed, and yet he had a wound in his foot, and his thigh was shattered by a ball. What courage and resignation fear sometimes inspires! This poor fellow was not seen until the barrel was moved! He is in a fair way of recovery. Another who was wounded in the neck by a ball, which knocked him down, waited death patiently in a vineyard. He made no complaint, he did not call for help. He was in the embrace of death when first discovered. The first thing an Austrian soldier did when taken up on the field of battle, was to make the sign of the cross. He recommended his soul to God, for he expected to be killed.

RUSTIC LIFE ON THE SCRIVIA.

Here I am at Voghera. The road hither runs as straight as a needle through a landscape as green as a meadow. As far as the eye can reach, the broad white road stretches out before you, and disappears at the horizon apparently not larger than a needle's point.

The morning hour for my departure from Alessandria was the time when the *bambinos* indulge in that dust bath which seems to be indispensable to the health of the little brats in the Peninsula. They roll, toss, tumble, in the road, with loud demonstrations of delight; they are the color of soot when they begin their summersaults; they are the color of ashes when they end them. The grape-vines hanging in festoons announce our near approach to Lombardy; but the innumerable mulberry trees, stripped of their leaves by village girls, to feed silk-worms, throw over this Spring landscape something of Winter's sadness.

The romantic profile of Castello Ceriolo on a distant eminence attracts your attention, which is challenged all along the road by the *trattoria* and *locanderia*, where the soldiers beguile the time by a thousand games. You have no idea of the enormous quantity of pins (for "ten pins") they have made out of bits of wood, and the wonders wrought to make such *tonneaux* (pitch-cent machines) as are dear to all haunters of Paris *barrieres*. At springs you see soldiers busily engaged washing their sparse linen, while tall embrowned women fill their earthern jugs. Hard by under that rustic porch whose red brick arcades delight landscape painters, you may see a corporal dancing a little rascal on his knees as he casts sheep's eyes on its mother, who is busily engaged stitching and sewing. He hopes by this scientific strategy to conquer the mother's heart by captivating the baby's. It is what he calls a flank march. It is generally successful. Yon cloud of dust which moves forward with the mad impetuosity of a whirlwind is an orderly carrying dispatches. You hear his scabbard clink against his stirrup, and every now and then his musket glistens. You see him, he passes you, he disappears again in the horizon—all in a minute. Beneath that knot of sycamores you hear loud laughter; it is the story teller of some regiment spinning his "yarn," and making his comrades roar with laughter. Here come long files of *voltigeurs*, bearing between them, on a stick resting on their shoulders, heavy quarters of beef, which the appetite of the battalion will soon pick to the bone. What matters it if a little dust does powder the soup? It is Italian dust. Every man has his gun slung over his back, and a good many soldiers march on the flank of the party. Provisions must be defended! and everybody knows there are Croats about, with teeth as big as those of the wolf that eat poor little Red Riding Hood. In that meadow, three or four batteries of artillery are bivouacking; the cannon, which seem gilded, are glistening in the sun; everything is in mathematical order, not one pole stretches out further than another, not one horse's tail intrudes on its neighbor's caudal appendage. Don't go too near these pretty, highly-polished cannon; they are loaded with powder and ball. Don't touch any of those muskets stacked along the path; they, too, are loaded, and the cap is on the nipple. Never forget we are within a few miles of the Austrians, and that the Po is fordable in some places. Behind those noble horse-chestnut trees lies Tortonia. A rivulet flows hard by, and—Heaven forgive me! if there is not a fisherman as calm and silent as a prince of the craft, sitting on the bank with his eyes fixed on the cork.

I saw a Zouave pass by, and heard him scream out: "Halloo, old hoss! Do the minnows bite?" The shocked fisherman made no reply; it is true, he did not understand what the Zouave said. That large square, filled with houses, is Pontecurona; Marshal Canrobert's head-quarters are there in a large villa with an immense door, preceded by a porch; the house is covered with fresco paintings. Do not indulge in illusions when I speak of "fresco paintings." They are to be found in the meanest chamber of the meanest inn. Their number is equaled only by their execrable taste. The road from Pontecurona to Casei runs through fields in a plain intersected by water courses. I have never seen finer nor higher wheat anywhere, but not a soul, no, not a soul, is to be found along the paths, and if you see anybody in the fields, it is some sentinel behind a tree, or at the corner of a hedge, on the look-out. Here and there are small posts and double guards supported by companies and battalions encamped in farm-houses or bivouacked under trees. Wheat fields or undulations of the ground conceal these posts, or cover these sentinels. Not a sound, not a song, not a word, is heard. It is war with all its vigilance. When one goes to Voghera he expects to see the terrible devastations of the Austrians. There is nothing of the sort to be seen at Voghera, despite the hideous tales told. I visited several inns and several places. The mirrors were all in their places, the clocks on the chimneys, the curtains over the beds; not a fob was bereaved of its watch, not a finger had lost its rings. Boot-makers' shops were filled with sure 'nough boots, linen drapers still had on hand shirts in quantities to suit purchasers. I have questioned the people at Casei, Pontecurona, Tortona, Voghera, and here and there in the hamlets. I have neither seen nor heard of traces of violence anywhere. No farm-houses burned down, no orchards felled, no crops destroyed, no smoking ruins. French and Austrian sharpshooters line the Po, remaining patiently concealed behind a wall or a bush to discover the least sign of the enemy. The moment an enemy is seen—whack!—slup!—the shot is wasted or a new corpse is thrown in the grave, or a new patient carried to the hospital. Our riflemen say: "The Tyrolese shoot well, but then they are obliged to use a prop." You know the Tyrolese riflemen do always carry with them a small fork, or prop, on which they rest their rifle. They take very deliberate aim, and fire at man as they do on the chamois.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT ALESSANDRIA.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday afternoon everybody was walking about on the great square of Alessandria. All at once a crowd of people, curious, breathless, anxious, came running into the square pressing and pushing, great tumult but little noise; but there was a hoarse murmur everywhere. One word struck my ear: *Austriaci!* I looked the way all heads were turned. I saw four horsemen with drawn swords coming out of the Via Larga. They were followed by two vehicles, behind which a file of unarmed soldiers marched. These soldiers were clad in a coat of coarse white linen, and blue pantaloons. Each flank was guarded by horsemen. They were some of the prisoners made at Montebello. All these prisoners were young men. They were poorly clad, and wore a miserable ash-colored cap; several wore around their bodies the military cloak rolled up and hung over their right and under their left shoulder; others wore those tight pantaloons and laced bootees prints have made so familiar to us.

In the first carriage two officers were seated; one of them was half reclining, his head buried between his legs, which were the only things visible. The other sat up straight and motionless, and looked around on the crowd proudly and sadly. On the sleeves and collar of his coat were embroideries, the marks of his grade. The second vehicle was a cart, which contained seven or eight men, seated on straw; they were wounded, doubtless, and behind them came their comrades, silent, tired, and covered with dust. A French soldier from Alsace tapped one of the prisoners amicably on the shoulder, and said something in German. A thrill ran through the prisoner at the sound of his mother's tongue! What a smile played on his face! He held out both hands to the Alsacian. Louis Napoleon appeared at one of the windows of his quarters. In a few minutes afterwards he sent 10f. to every private, and 100f. to every officer of the prisoners. An hour or two afterwards the last train came in, bringing the remainder of the wounded. I saw get out of it French, Sardinians, and Austrians. The spectacle of war, brilliant as it is, glorious as we hope it may prove, has its dark shades. Besides, you must pardon something to one who is not accustomed to all this martial noise. They tell me here one soon gets used to it. I saw yesterday, in an officer's room, some of the balls used in the improved guns of the Tyrolese riflemen. They are of a smaller calibre than our improved guns. I observed two deep grooves running around them. MALAKOFF.

OUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Revulsions in South German Feelings—Alarm of the Liberals at the Alliance between the Austrian and the Jesuit Parties—Probable German Neutrality.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

In a former letter I referred to the state of opinion and feeling in Germany in relation to the war between Austria and France. There are two parties of which the Austrian, or war party, makes the noise, the other will probably control the action. In South Germany, and especially Bavaria, the Austrian feeling has carried everything before it. In several cities, as Stuttgard, Dresden and Munich, Unions of ladies are even said to have been found pledged to wear no article of clothing of French manufacture. No newspaper has dared to publish articles on the other side, and most men who thought otherwise felt that it was more prudent not to speak too freely. Within a few days I have observed a slight change in the tone of some of the papers and of the people who have taken the side of Austria, and maintained that the troops of the Confederation must enter France the moment that the French and Sardinians should pass the boundaries of Lombardy; for while they still maintain the same tone, yet perceiving that this is the side of the Jesuits and Ultramontanists, who have lately made their motives too apparent, they have began to protest against the idea that they are to be considered as defending Austria's system of government, in espousing her cause against France and Sardinia. One of these protests appeared a few days since in a little paper in this city, which is read by the people more than any other. It admitted in strong terms the vices of Austrian rule at home and abroad—the Concordat—oppression of Protestants and Jews—restrictions upon the Press—promising, and never getting ready to give a constitution—and claimed that Germany should unite to help Austria *only* on the principle that all should run together to help extinguish the flames of a neighbor's burning house in order to save their own houses, although they might know that the origin of the fire was chargable to the carelessness or crime of the owner of the house, and when the fire was fairly extinguished and the danger over, they would insist on his removing the highly inflammable matter which led to the danger. The illustration is a good one for cases to which it is applicable, but it is to be feared that to help Austria would tend rather to spread, than to arrest, the flames. A moderate fire, too, may be the best means of purifying that old house of Hapsburg. This is now so far the spirit of the Press and of the people that few like to defend Austria without some such protest. The *Augsburg Gazette* has, however, stood by the Austrian Court so faithfully as to lead to the suspicion that this service must be paid for in something better than Austrian paper.

The amount of interest which the present state of Europe awakens in Germany is immense; and well may it be, for if the war becomes a general one, Germany will be its chief theatre. Every bookseller's windows are filled with new pamphlets or volumes on the politics of the time, designed to arouse the slumbering, or to estimate the elements and predict the results of the struggle now beginning and already long expected. The larger of these discuss in general the relations of the powers of Europe, or rather of the world; the *smaller* confine themselves to the obligations of the States of Germany to each other. All agree in distrusting NAPOLEON and in expressing the feeling that all Germany should be united against any aggressive movement on his part. The point at issue is simply, *when* should the Confederation interfere? should it be when *any* part of the Austrian Empire is menaced, or not till a part belonging to the Confederation is attacked? This distinction is of immense importance. Shall Prussia help Austria to acquire or retain foreign territory—or to spread her middle age, ultra-montane system of government over the rest of Europe? or only to defend that portion of the Empire which belongs to the Confederation? In South Germany an overwhelming majority, and in North Germany, and even in Prussia itself, a large and probably the largest party, maintain the former; the Prussian Government will doubtless act upon the latter—that is, remain neutral until purely German interests are attacked. The strong partisans of immediate war upon France sustain themselves upon the three following positions, the last of which they fall back upon when forced to relinquish the other two: 1. That there is no distinction to be made between the German and foreign possessions of Austria. 2. That Germany having very little sea-coast, the common interest requires that Austria's hold on Italy should be maintained. 3. That NAPOLEON's secret intention is upon all Germany, and he should be convicted of this and executed before he has time to begin to carry out his plan. From this last position they cannot be dislodged, because no one can reach his secret designs.

To mention the consequences of the first of these positions is sufficient to overthrow it. Holstein, belonging to Denmark, and Luxemburg, belonging to Holland, are in the German Confederation and so on this principle, if Holland or Denmark become involved in a war, though it should not touch these provinces, the Confederate troops would be bound to revolt to their aid. On this principle, Austria having made conquests out of the Confederation, could make war without, or, as in this case, against the advice of the confederate States, and call upon them to help in the defence of these foreign acquisitions. Austria has now more territory *out* of the Confederacy than *in* it, and upon this principle she might still extend her rear fire indefinitely, and maintain it at the expense of the Confederation.

In regard to the *commercial interests* at stake in Austria's retention of her hold in Italy, it is true that Germany has but little commerce, but Austria's Italian provinces can scarcely be said to increase it, for deprived of these she could still hold the eastern coast of the Adriatic, with its fort of Trieste, and that is the only one of any value. Germany, however, has but small advantage from Austria's commerce, as the latter has never yet consented to form a custom-union with the other States, and they have to pay duty on goods entered through Austria.

As to the third point, those on the other side maintain that it is not certain that NAPOLEON's designs extend at present beyond Italy, and if they do, it is better to see their execution begun before acting against them.

The debates in the Prussian Chambers, and the speech of the Prince Regent, are claimed on both sides, but the action thus far justifies the interpretation that there will be no active movement unless Germany proper calls for defence. Furthermore, Prussia distinctly refuses to be governed by the majority of voices in the Federal Diet, and takes the position that to effect Germany's enmity, there is but one way, and that is that the other States follow the lead of Prussia.

Probably the chief danger now that the war has become general, is from revolution. There are already risings in Bosnia, Servia and Montenegro—there may soon be in Hungary and other parts of Austria, if the exactions and embarrassments consequent upon Austria's ill-concealed bankruptcy should begin to develop themselves. Russia may then take part to put down revolution, and take her pay from Turkey. In Italy revolution is already fairly initiated, and to-day the death of the King of Naples is reported, and that will be followed by further revolutionary movements.

The news received here from the seat of war cannot be fully relied upon. It is certain, however, that a battle, engaging about 15,000 on a side, has been fought, in which the French were victorious. It is stated further that the Austrians are on the retreat; but how much that means is quite uncertain.

Terrible stories are told, and with too much ground to be believed, in regard to Austrian exactions upon the Sardinians. It seems to be understood that the army is not merely living from day to day upon the Sardinians, but are exacting both money and other property to be carried off. A correspondent of the London *Times*, in the Austrian camp, damages their cause by his defence. He even states that he himself, following the example which he justifies, being in want of a horse and buggy, went and took one, appropriating the same to his own use. This appeared in the first (but was omitted in the second) edition of that paper one day last week, and was circulated by the other papers under the head of "*Stealing, no Crime.*"

Austria's bankruptcy is reducing her to straits from which nothing but the most violent measures can rescue her; and these measures will provoke revolution. A forced loan of 75,000,000 florins has recently been raised in Lombardy as a punishment upon the Lombards. It had to be paid in specie,—the Government would not accept its own paper. It is intimated that the enthusiastic voluntary enlistments in different parts of the Empire are of the same character.

From Bavaria to Hamburg—Manufacture of Opinion in South Germany by Austria and the Jesuits—Passage of Austrian Troops through Bavaria—Ruinous Extravagance of the Bavarian and Austrian War Expenditure.

HAMBURG, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

At 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th inst., I took the cars at Munich for this city. At the dépot, as well through the whole of Bavaria, the changed aspect of things consequent upon the state, or rather prospect, of war, was apparent. At this early hour men were busy loading, in baggage cars, bags of specie, to send off for the soldiers. Whether this was Bavarian or Austrian, I did not learn; but it is said that while the whole income of Bavaria for the year amount to only 38,000,000 florins, the War Department alone will cost 40,000,000; and with Austria the case is beyond all comparison worse.

The mountains of South Bavaria and the Tyrol, seen immediately on passing out of Munich, and lying at a distance of fifty to seventy miles, seldom fail, when visible at all, to present some new features of interest, according to variations in the state of the atmosphere. At 10 to 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, the sun touching the summits of this mountain range, covered as they were with snow, which some of them never lose, gave them a rare brilliancy. The sun, however, soon withdrew, but a most pleasing illusion remained. In certain states of the atmosphere—and such a one we had this morning—the mountains seem to be but a mile or two distant, and appear like a chain of irregular banks cast up by an immense excavation. The alternation of long heavy rain clouds with broader strips of clear sky, seemed like a regularly ascending hill-slope, extending far above and beyond these irregular banks, in which the lighter and darker clouds were the alternation of cultivated and forest lands; and so obstinate was the delusion, that it required an effort of the reason, combined with the sense of sight, to remove it, and still it would return.

The ground between Munich and Augsburg—forty miles distant—is a plain, a large portion of which is used for the digging of turf for fuel. Companies of men, women and children were going out, with their tools on their shoulders, while hundreds of wagons, which had been loaded the night before, stood ready to have the horses hitched on to take them to market. The few minutes' stop at Augsburg I used for no other purpose than to purchase a number of the Augsburg *Gazette*. The particular news which it contained I shall not refer to, as it is not of importance, and will have already reached you. But in the number of the 26th inst. I obtained, there was a letter from an English officer, on his way from India through the South of France, comparing the French and Austrian soldiers, which was at once so entertaining and so just, probably, that I cannot forbear to give the spirit of a passage or two. The writer represents the Austrians and French as perfect contrasts in their discipline, adducing as an illustration the fact that the former never march in disorder, but keep their positions each with shoulder to that of his neighbor, while the French do not pretend to march in order, but when an emergency arises, and the word is given, each man instantly resumes his place in the ranks. To the same effect he referred also to the two as taking their places in railroad cars, the Austrians marching up in order and slowly taking their respective seats, while the French, all in confusion up to the time the word was given, would rush to the cars, and in an incredibly short time be seated, the few stragglers who should fail to be seated at the instant, being punished by being made to stand in baggage cars and hold articles of baggage. To illustrate the ignorance of French soldiers, the writer tells of meeting at Grenoble an old sergeant whom he had known in the Crimean war, and says that he heard this man use some strong and enthusiastic expression, by way of inspiring his file of men against the *Russians*. The colonel heard it, and stepped up and reproved him for the mistake, telling him that the Russians were now friends and the *Austrians* enemies, and charged him not to commit such a blunder again. He promised to remember the reproof, but added, by way of apology, that he had not troubled himself with politics; and then, as the colonel passed on, the old sergeant turned and said to the writer, that there was no need of reproving him so sharp for so slight a mistake.

In my last I forgot to mention a fact, which, however, the occurrences of my first day from Munich will enable me to refer to more in detail. The Bavarian railroads, from Hof in the extreme north, to Kuffstein in the extreme south, on the borders of the Tyrol, so far as the freight trains are concerned, have been placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government from the 23d of May to the 2d June, for the transportation of men, arms and military stores. About 40,000 men, and a considerable number of horses, cannon, &c., will be transported during that time. We met five trains, of from forty to fifty cars each, loaded with men, horses and cannon. An accident on one of these at Erlangen, the site of the Protestant University of Bavaria, detained us three hours. Two horses jumped from the train, and by obstructing the track threw several of the wagons off. These wagons were broken to pieces, the two horses killed, and three men injured, but not seriously. An artillery captain who had lost his horse wept at the loss. He had owned the horse for five or six years, and could trust him to stand fire; he would now have to get a new one that might fail him in the moment of peril.

Immediately after passing this point and surveying the wreck our attention was arrested by a flag upon a large paper-mill, with an inscription designed to cheer the passing Austrians: "*Success to your arms—God will help.*" The several gentlemen occupying the same apartment in the carriage with me all seemed to unite in the exclamation that this was entirely Jesuitical. The incident controlled the conversation. One old gentleman enumerated the different campaigns of NAPOLEON in which both sides always had promise of God's help—as, for instance, divine help was to be given to Bavarian arms to *sustain* NAPOLEON in 1812 and put him *down* in 1814, and the Archbishops of Paris and Vienna could alike pray for and promise it now for the pending struggle. While the other gentlemen concurred in these remarks, there was some difference of opinion in regard to the merits of the two sides in the present contest—or rather in regard to the designs of NAPOLEON III.

At 5 o'clock P. M. we reached Bamberg. The train for Frankfort had gone, and we had no alternative but to stay over night. I resolved to improve the time, and within five minutes after getting into my room at the hotel I was on my way to view the city by passing through it, and by looking down upon it from the heights above. This is a city of 21,000 inhabitants, the seat of an Archbishop and a cathedral built in the eleventh century. It has but 2,000 Protestants. The cathedral is externally one of the finest that I have seen in Germany, and the Arch-episcopal palace, half surrounding it, is magnificent, but still I have little interest in all this class of old Catholic cities, Catholic churches, and Episcopal palaces. They seem to me like the snail shell when the animal to whom it belonged has been long dead and other insects have crept in and taken possession. There is life here, to be sure, but it is without the freshness and naturalness which may be supposed to have belonged to the first occupant who was of a piece with his shell. I climbed the heights above the city, and thence around me, in the valley of the Main below, and on the hillsides and heights surrounding me, observed their strong contrast with the architectural structures which lay before me. These were faded and lifeless, and seemed the productions of a power which had long since exhausted itself and ceased to work, while Nature, unexhausted by the productions of successive decades of centuries, still continued to revive the generations of decayed plants and animals which had fallen back into the bosom of the earth, with every returning Spring, in forms of undiminished and unchanged beauty.

Among the other productions of Bavaria, agricultural and horticultural industry, as wheat, rye, oats, mustard, potatoes hops are very largely produced, and are perhaps the largest crop, as beer is more largely consumed than any other drink in the country.

This city has some commerce, and formerly had an American Consul. It is the point at which the canal uniting the Danube with the Main and Rhine, comes to the Main. This work, contemplated by CHARLEMAGNE in the Eighth, was accomplished by the still living King LUDWIG, of Bavaria, in the Nineteenth Century.

On my way back to the hotel, I made inquiry of a soldier who walked along to show me the way. I asked him to what post he supposed himself to be destined for the expected war. He replied that he did not know, and that to him it was a matter of the utmost indifference, as he had nothing to lose. "Your life, at least," I added. He said, "Yes, every man must lose his life once, and *but* once." "But," I said, "is it of no consequence whether you lose yours young or old?" He replied in the negative, and when I added, "if prepared," he replied, "We must be *always* prepared." I suppose this case may be taken for that of thousands of soldiers.

On my arrival at 6½ o'clock at my hotel, a regiment of about 900 Austrian soldiers were taking their soup in the beer garden connected with the establishment. Their band was playing beautifully, and a Hungarian was dancing, performing wonderful feats of agility while thousands of people were collected to see the soldiers, hear the music and cheer them when they went off. The soldiers are all Bohemians and Hungarians. They are probably Austria's contingent to the Confederation, designed to defend the Tyrol, and if so, it is not, as has been supposed, a breach of neutrality to allow them to pass through Bavaria.

I have just read a letter in a Hamburg paper from one who professes to write of things which he knows, to the effect that revolution will soon break out in Hungary; that it waits only for the signal, and also that the *Revolution*, and *not* France and Sardinia, will control the shape of things in Italy.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI—THE INSURRECTION IN THE VALTELLINE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 2.

Of GARIBALDI's proceedings we continue to learn very little. A private telegraphic dispatch in one of to-day's papers, dated Como, May 30, says that at Varese and Como his loss was 5 officers killed, 1 wounded, 5 soldiers killed, and about 98 slightly wounded. It adds that 10,000 Austrians, with 12 guns, had been put to flight. It is impossible to place any confidence in such statements as these, especially when we are told that GARIBALDI was without artillery, that his forces did not exceed 6,000 men, and that all the advantages of position were on the side of the Austrians. The paper which gives the above telegram, the source of which is in no way indicated, says that the loss of the Italians proves the vigor with which they fought. Five men killed and 98 wounded do not constitute such a loss of casualties as would mark a severe conflict; it is more like the result of a skirmish. It is rather strange that 10,000 Austrians, having 12 guns and every advantage of ground, should have fled from little more than half their numbers without inflicting greater damage than this, and equally remarkable that they should have been so considerate as to inflict only "slight" wounds. The fact is that here, at Turin, one knows not where to look for the truth. A system of high coloring and misrepresentation seems generally adopted. It may be unintentional, and owing only to the proneness to exaggeration which generally characterizes the Italians, or it may be a system purposely adopted to encourage the people and make volunteers believe themselves invincible. If the latter, I doubt that such a system will be found to answer in the long run. It will cause a reverse to be doubly felt, and it is not to be supposed that such a war as has just commenced will be brought to a termination by an unbroken stream of success on one side—by a constant series of victories uncheckered by a single reverse. With respect to GARIBALDI's triumphs, while doing full justice to his skill and daring as a leader, to the enthusiasm of his followers, and to the important aid he may receive from the sympathy of the people he has gone among, I think it will probably prove that the numbers of the Austrians on the line of Varese and Como have been greatly overrated by their opponents.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL GYULAI.

THE LOMBARDS THREATENED WITH FIRE AND SWORD.

The enemy seems anxious to raise a revolution in the rear of the army placed under my command, and thus force me to leave a position which, it seems, he dares not attack in front in the open field. But this scheme will not succeed. New forces in imposing numbers, will soon arrive from the other hereditary provinces of our august monarch; they will be sufficient energetically to suppress all attempts at revolution. The localities which will side with the revolution, impede the reinforcements sent to my army, or destroy the bridges or other ways of communication, will, I give my word for it, be destroyed by sword and fire. To that effect I send the most formal orders to the Chiefs who command under me. I hope that I will not be forced to have recourse to those extreme measures, and that they will not add to the fatal consequences of war the horrors of civil strife in this country.

Given at my head-quarters of Garlasco, on the 25th of May, 1859. GYULAI,
Field Marshal of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty, Commander of the Second army, and General-Governor of the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom.

SWITZERLAND.

DISTURBANCES ON THE FRONTIERS OF LOMBARDY —AUSTRIANS SEEKING REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 31st ult. says:

"All the accounts from the frontiers of Lombardy continue to confirm the news of the extension of the insurrection in the country near the three lakes, the Lago Maggiore, Como, and Lugano, and in the greater part of the Valtelline. An Austrian Lieutenant of Gendarmerie and four Gendarmes were obliged to seek refuge at Castasegna, a village of the valley of Bregell, in the Canton of the Grisons. They solicited the local authorities to allow them to cross into the Tyrol; these authorities applied for instructions to the Cantonal Government at Coire, and the Government in its turn telegraphed to the Federal Executive to ask what was to be done. No answer has yet been received, and meantime the men who cross the frontier, to whichever side they may belong, are to be disarmed, and kept at Coire until orders are received. Owing to what is passing in the Valtelline, joined to the assembling of Austrian and German troops in the Vorarlberg, the Federal Executive has caused the frontier of Engadine to be occupied. The Twenty-fifth Brigade has, accordingly, been called out, and a battalion of Argau, one of the Grisons, and two companies of the riflemen of Berne and the Grisons, are already on the march in that direction."

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW KING OF NAPLES TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies* publishes the following order of the day, addressed by the King of Naples to his army and navy:

"As a faithful interpreter of the will of our august and beloved father, declared by him on his bed of suffering, we fulfill the sacred duty of transmitting his last adieu and his thanks to the land and sea forces, and manifesting the complete satisfaction which filled his royal soul towards those faithful forces which at all times, under all circumstances, and by every means, worthily responded, by their discipline and valor, to the predilection of the great king who was their founder and companion—towards those forces which we ourselves are proud to belong to, having joined them from our earliest age, whence we have had opportunities of knowing and appreciating them thoroughly. We will therefore endeavor, with the aid of the God of Armies, to turn all our efforts towards increasing and improving our army and navy, with the certainty that they will ever continue to be faithful to the royal throne, and thus maintain the fame they have acquired. Let them also, with us, address prayers to Almighty God for the great soul of that holy monarch, who in his last moments remembered them, and prayed to God for the country and the whole army.

CAPO DI MONTE, May 24, 1859."

PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE NEW REIGN.

A letter from Naples of the 30th of May, says:

"The reports current here as to the political line which the new King of Naples intends to pursue are not encouraging. A few days since His Majesty uttered some very fine phrases, such as that 'he never would be an Austrian;' that 'he was an Italian;' that 'he did not believe Naples could remain neutral,' &c. To-day it is said that, on the contrary, efforts have in vain been made to induce the young King to adopt a national policy, but it appears that the young man, influenced by the example of his father and by the persuasion of the Court party, does not appear disposed to deviate from the acts of his predecessor. The Liberal party is thrown into consternation by this announcement. It would be a great misfortune were this discouragement to produce inaction. Other counsels and other influences may open the eyes of the young Prince, and until all other attempts have failed extreme measures ought not to be resorted to.

On Monday last all the troops took the oath of allegiance, and the ground in the Largo de Castello which was not filled with them was crowded with spectators. Each Colonel, after the oath had been read, exclaimed 'Long live the King!' The soldiers responded with cheers, but not a cry was uttered by the civilians looking on. Martial law against the disturbers of the public peace stares the people in the face. The King has spoken to his ministers as to men fixed in their positions and charged to govern as hitherto. The only choice of persons he has made is detestable. He has appointed SANGRO his Chamberlain—be is an ultra-reactionist. The most sagacious and intelligent members of his family are afflicted at the turn affairs have taken, and the most moderate Liberals are discouraged. The King has no experience, and will follow the advice of his ministers until events shall have changed the course of his ideas. The British ships of war in the harbor paid the usual honors to the deceased King, although diplomatic relations are suspended. I have just learned that the Government has forbidden the exportation of sulphur. The political news from Upper Italy continues to produce the greatest sensation, and all the efforts of the police cannot prevent the details of the war from being known, and ardent wishes are expressed for the success of the French and Sardinian armies. The independence of Italy is the great object desired, and the state of this country occupies only a second place. Sicily is tranquil; nevertheless the Government has sent two steam frigates, the *Archimedes* and the *Ercole*, to cruise on the coast of that island. The King has published an order of the day, thanking the army and navy for their fidelity to the deceased monarch."

ENGLISH POLICY TOWARD NAPLES.

From the London Times, June 4.

The accession of a new sovereign to the throne of the Two Sicilies is one of these opportunities which have ever been eagerly seized for healing breaches of a temporary and remediable character. The British and French Governments withdrew their ministers from the Court of Naples because the sovereign refused to listen to certain friendly suggestions, which we conceived we had just right and good reason to offer, in favor of a more liberal and humane policy. The sequel appears to have proved that King FERDINAND's refusal was founded on personal pride, for one of the last acts of his reign was, in an ungracious way, to liberate the political prisoners whose treatment had chiefly provoked our interference. At this moment, though Naples remains to a British apprehension as misgoverned as ever, there cannot be said to be any point on which we would be justified in demanding a change. We have no more reason to maintain an unfriendly bearing towards the Government of Naples than we have towards that of Spain, or of any other country with different notions of policy from our own. Accordingly, Her Majesty's Government has sent the Hon. H. G. ELLIOT on a special mission, to congratulate the new King of the two Sicilies. No doubt this will tend to a resumption of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, and Naples will no longer share with Rome the inconvenience, and, we must add, the discredit, of having no representative of the State which has done more than any other for the independence of Italy.

PROBABLE POSITION OF GERMANY THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

From the London Times, June 4.

As far as we can judge, the question whether this war shall become general rests at present principally with the Prince Regent of Prussia and his advisers To the Court of Berlin has been confided, as its own request, the initiative in all measures for securing the safety and honor of Germany. The decision of the Regent will probably be respected, and, in spite of the agitation which prevails throughout the country, no rash act will involve the Confederation in a war with France. We say that this will probably be the ultimate result, but certainly at present the war spirit has risen to such a height that no one can tell into what dangers the enthusiasm of the Bavarian and Hanoverian Courts, and of the people every where, may urge the country, in spite of all the caution of Berlin.

The article in the *Augsburg Gazette*, which we printed yesterday, will seem extravagant to Englishmen, but it is only a sample of the daily outpourings of the German Press. That LOUIS NAPOLEON meditates a renewal of his uncle's policy, that the campaign in Italy is to be succeeded by a campaign on the Rhine, and that Germany, now unprecedentedly united and enthusiastic, ought to bring things to a crisis at once, and anticipate the threatened usurpation, is the constant argument of young and old throughout the fatherland; and the *Augsburg Gazette* only repeats what may be heard in every public place. We may take, indeed, this article as expressing pretty fairly what the average German thinks about his own country and France and the state of Europe; and the composition shows the strength and the weakness of the people to whom it is addressed.

"The duty of Germany," proclaims the writer, "is to go to war with France at once. With an army of half a million of men, the Confederation might march on Paris, and make its vainglorious inhabitants rue the day when they excited the enmity of a Teutonic people. We advance upon Paris to upset NAPOLEON, to deliver the world from a nightmare which has too long already oppressed its chest, to destroy a system which is a plague to morality, right, and civilization." Such services to humanity must, of course, have their reward. This "can be no other than Alsace and Lorraine. The broad wedge west of the line of Luxembourg by Metz and Nancy to Basle—that fatal wedge, which strikes so deep into the German territory, which so long has offended every eye in Germany on the map of Europe—must haul down the French flag."

Such is the programme of German conquest for the year 1859. It may be raving, but still at the present moment people are raving in nearly the same manner through every cloud of tobacco smoke from Hambourg to Vienna. The only thing for us to consider is, whether such rhodomontades threaten any serious result, and how far the spirit of which they give evidence may be considered as a danger or safeguard to Europe.

With respect to a former question, we must admit that the minor German States are likely to give much trouble to Prussia, and that if the French Emperor does not find himself in a quarrel with them it will be solely through the exertions of the Court of Berlin. It is rather difficult to penetrate the Teutonic mind sufficiently to ascertain whether, in the depths of its inner consciousness, it believes that the Germans can beat the French or not. To judge from the frantic appeals to Providence, and Liberty, and Justice, and England, and Sweden, and Norway, and every power, abstract or material, one would think the Germans in agonies of terror.

If NAPOLEON III. were publishing decrees from Dresden or Berlin the German papers could not shriek more wildly than during the last three months, and yet there seems to be no doubt that the people and the army are inflamed by something very like martial ardor. Their desire to fight arises not so much from desperation as from confidence. They believe that France wants to make war upon them sooner or later, and they think themselves strong enough and united enough to give her a lesson at once. They have been galled by the lead France has taken in European affairs and by the chronic boasting of the French soldiery, who seldom allow a German to be ten minutes in their company without an allusion to the left bank of the Rhine. The alliance between France and Russia has roused them still further, though they fully count on the unwillingness of the Czar to carry things to extremities with the dynasties and people of Germany proper. The consequence is that many of them really do wish to go to war with France, and the Southern States have ventured on acts which might justify France in demanding explanations. The Bavarian Government is ostentatiously transporting Austrian troops through its territory from Bohemia to the seat of war, while both this State and Saxony and Wurtemberg are supplying the Austrians with every material of warfare which they can furnish. As for the Bavarian Court, there can be no doubt that it would be delighted to find the French Emperor take umbrage at its breaches of neutrality, and commit some reprisal which would draw the whole Confederation into the quarrel. NAPOLEON, however, will no doubt be on his guard, and will ignore, as long as he can, the provocations of the more excited Courts.

In the conduct of these we need not say we have no sympathy. While we consider it a guaranty of European freedom that the Germans should be united, strong and determined to allow no aggression on the part of their neighbors, yet a war with France, for the mere purpose of supporting the Austrians in Italy, would meet with the just reprobation of the whole world. The first duty of Germany is to herself, and the resources which now permit large armies to be brought into the field should be husbanded to defend the Fatherland in the complications which the next few years may witness. The existence of the Austrian dominions in Italy is not a matter of importance to the Confederation; many believe, and we think justly, that the empire would be stronger should the outlying provinces of Venice and Milan be sundered from it. The danger against which Europe has to guard is not the defeat of Austria, but the lawlessness and aggressive designs of two great despotic powers. Security against these can best be obtained by the course England has adopted—a general and permanent preparation for war, and a resolute determination to observe the strictest neutrality. If Germany, accepting the leadership of Prussia, will content itself with being ready for any future event, the military ambition of France may be sufficiently checked by such a permanent attitude of defence; but if, in obedience to extravagant apprehension, it rushes into a war to help those who ought to need no help from any one, the world will not be sparing of its just reprobation.

Burning of the Ship Eastern Monarch.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, June 3.

The *Eastern Monarch* left Kurrachee on the 22d of February last, with the following officers and troops on board, for Gravesend: Colonel Allan, of the Eighty-first Regiment, in command; Captain Molesworth, Twenty-seventh Regiment, lady and two children; Captain Usher, Eighty-seventh Foot, lady and three children; Captain Manning, Twenty fourth Regiment, and Captain Stopford, of the Fifty-second Regiment; Lieutenants Clive, of the Fifty-second, and Gresham, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Quartermaster Neville, Seventieth Foot, and Assistant-Surgeon Kidd, Twenty-seventh Regiment, in medical charge; 352 men, invalids from various regiments in the northwestern provinces of India; 30 women and 53 children. Fifteen deaths occurred on the passage home. Lieutenant-Colonel Muter, of the Sixtieth Rifles, and lady; and Lieutenant Whish, of the Bombay Artillery, also came home passengers by the ship.

She had light baffling winds down to the Line, touched at St. Helena, and after leaving the "trades," met with easterly winds. In consequence, the provisions ran short, and Captain MORRIS the commander of the ship, decided upon calling at Spithead, to obtain a supply of fresh meat and vegetables for the people on board, where the ship anchored at about 1:30 A. M., yesterday morning. The chief mate, Mr. NARRACOTT, about an hour after the ship had brought up, was walking the poop, the crew being employed aloft furling the sails, and had just completed the topsails and were about to commence furling the courses, when the explosion took place, blowing out the cuddy skylights on the poop, and carrying away the poop ladders. Inside the cuddy was a mass of ruins—decks torn up, and bulkheads and glass shattered and mixed up in a thousand fragments, the whole cuddy and decks being filled with a choking sulphurous vapor. Officers and ladies rushed on deck in their night dresses, the troops below leaping from their hammocks, and barely escaping the flames.

The whole of the ship's ports being open for ventilation, the current of air, of course, urging them along in their fury. Captain MORRIS dispatched a boat to the men-of-war at Spithead for assistance, and ordered the fire-engine and pumps to be rigged to endeavor to subdue the fire, but by this time it was beyond human control. The boats (four) were lowered, and the ladies, women and children were being passed over the side. The troops were under the most perfect command; every man obeyed his orders most implicitly. By this time the boats from the men-of-war *Falcon* and *Flying Fish* were alongside, and the men lowered themselves by ropes from the fore part of the ship and bowsprit, the afterpart being a mass of flame.

Every possible means seems to have been used for the saving of life, and as fast as the people were taken off the ship they were conveyed on board the *Falcon* and *Flying Fish*, and some small craft near at the time. Two ballast barges deserve particular mention. They bore down to the burning ship under canvas, and, by Capt. MORRIS' directions, dropped their anchors under the ship's bows, to enable the boats to reach them quickly with their living freights from the ship. The barges, however, dropped so close to the vessel that numbers of men and women dropped on to their decks from the ship's bowsprit and bows, the fore part of the ship being the clearest from fire. In half an hour's time from the time of the explosion every one that could be found was got out of the ship, and as the last boats left her side the flaming masts fell by the board.

The after part of the troop-deck felt the greatest effects of the explosion. The women and children were berthed in this part of the ship, and here occurred almost the only loss of life, one woman and five children being killed or suffocated by the explosion. This, with one soldier who died soon after reaching the shore, of exhaustion from being in the water, and one child, is, we believe, the only loss of life; a large number have received contusions and burns. The pilot is missing, but whether he has got ashore at Ryde, as he belongs to the Isle of Wight, is not yet known. The whole of the officers, ladies, men, women and children who were landed at Portsmouth from the unfortunate vessel, were, of course, in the state they jumped out of their beds in—ladies and women in their night-clothes, officers and men in a pair of trousers and shirt, and many of the men without the latter; all, of course, without shoes or stockings. Colonel ALLAN speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the men under his command, and says of his own officers and Captain MORRIS and the officers of the ship, "Nothing could exceed their coolness, spirit and gallantry."

The troops, women and children have been quartered in the various barracks and hospitals in the town, where their wants have been supplied to the authorities.

The appearance of the burning ship from Portsmouth ramparts and the beach from about 3 until 6 A. M. was magnificent in the extreme. The excitement among the crowds assembled was intense, as with a glass human beings could be discerned jumping from the ship's sides into the sea, from which, of course, they were picked up by the boats. After the whole of the people had been taken out of the ship, the *Falcon* stood towards her, and fired several shot into her to endeavor to sink her, but without effect. The hull of the ship continued burning fiercely until about midday, when the greater body of the flames was subdued, but immense bodies of smoke continued to ascend from the ship. About 9 A. M. a body of flame burst out from the after part of the ship, reaching to an immense height in the air. A dense smoke now (6 P. M.) hangs over the remains of the burnt ship.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday.

By the arrival here of the screw steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, which passed the burning vessel on her way to this port, intelligence was received of the burning of the *Eastern Monarch* at Spithead. The pilot on board the *Saxonia*, Mr. JAMES BOWYER, was the first to render assistance to the ill-fated ship, and he and his colleagues were happily instrumental in saving a great number of lives. A small boat belonging to BOWYER's cutter, the *Fawn*, went alongside the *Eastern Monarch* and commenced the work of rescue by taking as many of the unfortunate creatures out as was possible. The boat made several trips from the burning ship to the cutter, each time laden with people, and many hung on to the sides of the boat, and were so dragged through the water and placed on board the *Fawn*. By these means the gallant little craft, although only of thirty-six tons, had on board twelve ladies, about one hundred men, and several children. Among the ladies were the wives of the colonel and captain in command of the troops. By this time several boats had arrived from the men-of-war lying at Spithead, and also a number of mud barges which were passing the spot. The *Fawn* made her way to the nearest man-of-war, and transferred to her the people whom she had providentially rescued, several of whom were only covered by the sails of the boat, while the ladies were enveloped in the blankets belonging to the cutter and the coats of the pilots and seamen. A female and child were picked up, both of whom died, and the crew of the *Fawn* saw several persons sink whom they were unable to assist. As soon as a number of boats had congregated round the ship, the soldiers received directions to save themselves, when, throwing away their knapsacks, they leaped overboard and swam to the boats. The colonel and captain of the troops and the captain of the ill-fated vessel were the last to leave the burning wreck. Every one had left the ship, and she was fast succumbing to her fate by the time the *Saxonia* came up from Hamburg.

English Politics—Union of the Opposition.

From the London Globe.

The following circular will be issued to the members constituting the Liberal Party in Parliament this morning:

"A meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons will be held at Willis' Rooms, King-street, St. James', on Monday, June 6, at 2 o'clock, at which you are respectfully requested to attend.

Palmerston, J. Russell,
Hartington, F. T. Baring,
S. Herbert, Edward Ellice,
T. Milner Gibson, T. E. Headlam,
George Byng, And Others."

A meeting of the Liberal Party will be held at Willis' Rooms on Monday next, June 6, in pursuance of a requisition signed by the leading representatives of all sections of the Opposition. It is on all hands held to be most desirable that the country should at once know by whom and on what principles the government is to be carried on, and that the issue put by the Government should be practically decided by the House of Commons. Should Ministers possess the amount of confidence which their supporters say they do, it will give them strength and advantage in conducting public affairs to have the fact clearly demonstrated without delay. If, on the other hand, they are in a minority as well in the House as with the great body of the public, it is considered only fair and just that they should be relieved of a responsibility which is certainly too great for a government not fortified by the support of Parliament. The meeting of Monday will be called upon to consider this question. We believe that there is not the slightest difference of opinion among the leading Liberals as to the course which is due to the interests of the country and to the party that looks to them for guidance. We trust to find equal unanimity among the great body of the Liberals. It is most probable that the issue will be at once raised in the shape of a resolution, which will be proposed by the Marquis of Hartington, M. P. for North Lancashire, and seconded by a member—like Sir MORTON PETO—representing that great commercial element which is so deeply interested in giving strength and stability to the government of the day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Millerites in New-Jersey held a meeting, June 12, at Newark, to condole with each other on the postponement of the destruction of the world. The Newark *Mercury* says: "At the meeting of these deluded people at Union Hall in the morning, one of the speakers said that it had been announced in the newspapers that if this day did not witness the end of the world, they would give up their belief and cease to hold their meetings. This was an error. They intended nothing of the kind. If the world did not come to an end now, and he doubted somewhat that it would, it would come 'some time,' and the meetings would be continued to the end, that they might all be prepared when the long-expected event should take place. He counselled his hearers to be in no wise cast down, but to hold up their heads and look the world square in the eyes. He firmly believed that according to the Scriptures, 'time was up.' He had not prophetic vision, and there might be some error in the calculation, but as far as he could see it was high time for the consummation of all things in general, and everything in particular. The speaker said that probably the next steamer from Europe would bring some intelligence favorable to their views."

A Paris paper publishes a curious account of a contrivance invented by a M. Meudt for the decomposition of water, and the combustion of the hydrogen thus obtained. The apparatus consists of a small copper boiler, provided with a safety valve and a pipe which passes into a bottle with two necks, placed near the boiler. From the second tuoulature another tube passes *under* the boiler. About two litres (nearly half a gallon) of water are poured into the latter, and about half a litre of weak tar-water into the tubulated bottle. A spirit lamp being applied to the boiler, the steam penetrates into the bottle, where it yields its oxygen to the tar, by which oxide of carbon is generated. The hydrogen of the steam being set at liberty, accumulates in the bottle, and passes through the second tube to the bottom of the boilers, where it meets the flame of the spirit lamp. An extraordinary effect is the result; for the spirit lamp being taken away, the hydrogen generated burns with its own flame and makes the water boil; this engenders fresh steam, which is decomposed as before, and furnishes a new supply of hydrogen, which feeds the flame, and so on.

The prisoners confined in the Hudson Jail deliberately agreed to murder the jailor, a few days since. One of the prisoners told the jailor that there was a plot to murder him, so that they might escape; that he was one of the party who at first intended to commit the deed, but said that he hesitated about revealing the plot; as the jailor had been very kind to him, he did it out of gratitude. The plan was this: The prisoners were to wrench a bar from the corridor, and, when the jailor entered, one of the party was to be ready and strike him upon the head; the rest, then rushing up, were to dispatch him, seize the keys and make their escape. Two of these fellows, named Best and Hermance, escaped on Saturday night. They managed to obtain a file, with which they filed off the rivets by which an iron bar was fastened to the wall, and with this bar removed a portion of the wall on the east side of the building, sufficiently large to enable them to crawl through. The Sheriff offers a reward.

Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, has sent a message to the Legislature, containing an urgent recommendation that imprisonment for debt in that State be abolished at once. He says "Your felon's cell for the honest, poor debtor has called forth no sensations of pride, as I have seen the commitment of the unfortunate whose only crime could have been an honest poverty. My admiration and love for my native State has been checked at scenes like these. Expunge from your Statute Book imprisonment for debt, or else provide a place of restraint for crimeless debtors."

The City of Key West is gradually recovering from the effects of the recent disastrous conflagration. The *Key of the Gulf*, June 4, says: "It is gratifying to observe the spirit manifested by the sufferers by the recent fire. Instead of regretting what they have lost, they seem rather to thank God for what they have saved, and go on their way rebuilding. We hear of several merchants who contemplate putting up brick buildings, as soon as the necessary materials can be procured."

The town of Milford, in Worcester County, (says the Boston *Journal*,) is one of the smartest manufacturing places in the State, having a population of over nine thousand, being an increase in one year of about fifteen hundred. Business in the town is very brisk at the present time, and it is thought that the manufacture of boots, the principal avocation, will far exceed that of last year, which amounted to over $3,000,000. The Freemasons are erecting a new hall.

A fatal accident occurred on the Hartford and Providence railroad on Saturday evening, June 11. As the express train was passing a point in Plainfield, near Packersville, where a highway crosses the track, a gentleman from Canterbury, Mr. Henry Meech, riding in company with his wife, came across the track, directly in front of the engine. The engine struck the wagon, crushing it to pieces, and instantly killed MRS. MEECH. Her husband died in about an hour.

The Toronto papers complain of the prevalence of street mendicancy in that city. The *Colonist* says: "Never was the want of a House of Refuge more felt than in this city. There are swarms of beggars, and none but casual means of relieving them. In Upper Canada we are in a worse position in this respect than almost anywhere else.

The expenses incurred up to the present for the tunnel under the Alps at the Col de Frejus amount to 5,000,000 francs, for a length of 613 metres, which have been pierced, 358 on the Piedmontese side, and 265 on that of Savoy. The cost of tunnel-heading, (full width and height, of course,) has been, up to the present time, 3,156 francs the lineal metre; say £120 a yard—an enormous sum.

The Commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University will be held in the Episcopal Church at Middletown, Conn., June 19, and three following days. Edwin P. Whipple will deliver the Oration before the Literary Societies, and T. B. Aldrich is the poet.

The new hotel on Chestnut-street, Philadelphia has finally been christened the "Continental." A Committee was appointed to select a name, and made a very solemn report.

The fine horse known by the name of *Young Rattler*, died very suddenly on Saturday, at Pittsfield, Mass. He was the property of Mr. Lemuel Williams, of Pittsfield, and was purchased last season for $1,000.

Isaac T. Morgan, Esq., of Bethel, Vt., a member of the Windsor County Bar, committed suicide by shooting himself on Thursday, May 26, in a room in his own house. Cause, ill health.

The Portland *Daily Advertiser* has been purchased by Waldron, Little & Co., and will be united with the *Evening State of Maine*.

It is proposed to establish a line of steam propellers on the Illinois Canal, similar to those employed successfully on the Erie.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PATENT—LADIES' BONNETS.

Whitten E. Kidd vs. Jasper Spence et al.—This was an action to recover for the alleged infringement by the defendant of a patent issued to the plaintiff for a manufacture of the bodies of ladies' bonnets. The process of the plaintiff was to cut out the shape of the bonnet out of cape net, then having slowly dampened the pieces, to press two of them together upon a form and then ironing them, the two pieces cohered so as to make the body elastic and firm.

The defendant claimed that there was no novelty in the plaintiff's invention, and also that the plaintiff's patent was for the manufacture of the whole bonnet, while the defendants had only made crowns and tips separately, and had not, therefore, infringed.

Judge INGERSOLL took this view of the patent, and the Jury, therefore, under his direction, rendered a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton and Messrs. Brumley and Bovee.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY BY A SURVEYOR.

Peter H. Dreyer vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—The plaintiff sues the City for compensation alleged to be due him on a survey of Fifty-seventh-street. He charges for 553 days' work at $3 per day, and 156 days' work of an assistant at $1 per day; amounting altogether to $1,815.

The plaintiff offered himself as a witness, and was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Busteed, which promised to be very entertaining, the witness appearing highly amused with the Counsel's research into surveying; but the stroke of twelve brought the whole matter to the ground, and Mr. Busteed relentlessly insisted that the cause should go to the foot of the calendar.

Stillwell & Swain for plaintiff; R. Busteed for defendants.

J. Benedict vs. John W. Aldrich, et al.—In this case, the facts of which were given in the TIMES of Wednesday, June 15, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

C. Shaffer for plaintiff; William C. Gray for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Miller vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—The plaintiff sued upon a bond issued by the Company, March 1, 1849. The complaint alleged that the money was borrowed for the extension of the road from Binghamton.

Defendants demurred on the grounds:

1. That no authority was given to Railroad Companies to "issue bonds" until 1850. (Laws 1850, p 225)

2. That the complaint did not state that the money borrowed was "necessary for the completion, furnishing or operating" of the road.

The Court held that the Act of 1848, which conferred the power of borrowing money, gave, by implication, the power of issuing bonds in recognition of debt. The other point was held unimportant in regard to bonds issued *before* 1850.

Whether it is a necessary averment in suits upon bonds issued under that act—*Quære.*

Demurrer overruled with costs.

Field vs. Ripley, M'Conochie et al.—The facts in this case were fully reported in the TIMES of May 27.

The defendants, M'Conochie & Co., demurred to the complaint, on the ground that they were not parties, and could not be made parties to an action for dissolution of partnership and appointment of a Receiver. They also claim that there is no cause of action against them.

The Court holds that the plaintiff had a right to dissolve partnership with Ripley, without any assigned reason, and that the allegations of the complaint were sufficient to entitle him to have a Receiver appointed. M'Conochie & Co. were not partners, however, but consignees, and in that respect the complaint could probably not be sustained. It was nevertheless sufficient on the whole, and as plaintiff is entitled to an accounting from M'Conochie & Co., he could bring them into the action for that purpose.

Demurrer overruled with costs and liberty to answer.

CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Oliver P. Prall vs. Solomon Andrews, (two suits.)—Motion to put these causes on the short calendar granted.

Thomas Johnson vs. Thomas W. Egan.—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. H. T. Cummins, as Attorney vs. Cornelius W. Voorhies, Justice, &c.—This is an application for a *mandamus* and prohibition. It is placed solely on the ground of a strict legal right. On that ground the party himself should have been the relator. His attorney is not aggrieved, and cannot therefore complain. Motion denied.

EXACTING COSTS OF MOTION.

H. G. Abbey vs. Chas. V. Warren.—This was a motion to set aside a complaint for irregularity. The summons and complaint were served on the defendant on the 1st inst. The summons was headed "Supreme Court, City and County of New-York," but the complaint had not the name of the Court or County. On the 9th inst. the defendant moved to set aside the complaint, on the ground that it was not properly entitled. Plaintiff's attorney asked leave to insert the name of the Court, stating that the omission was a clerical error. Defendant's attorney insisted upon payment of costs of motion. Plaintiff's attorney offered $10 costs, to abide the event of the suit, but defendant's attorney refused. The same offer was made in writing, and returned as irregular. Plaintiff then served an amended complaint, in which the omission was corrected, which was also returned, and the motion came up this morning before Justice ROOSEVELT, who denied the motion, with $10 costs to be paid by the defendant.

Waldo Abbott for plaintiff; C. R. Disosway for defendant.

Before Justice Gould.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE GLASS CASE.

The People vs. James Glass.—This morning, on the application of the prisoner's counsel, Judge GOULD granted a stay of proceedings on the judgment in this case, and allowed the defendant sixty days to make up a case for review.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

The following is a sketch of Mr. Brady's argument in these cases, delivered on Tuesday, and of which we spoke in our report of the proceedings on Thursday:

First—A *mandamus* is the appropriate remedy in this proceeding. It is a writ of restitution, and is applied under well-established rules of law for a wrongful dispossession of an office like that in question, which has temporal rights attached to it. It is peculiarly appropriate in this case, because if the relator be held dispossessed under *color of removal*, he is disfranchised as to *all other offices* under the new Police law.

Second—If the *mandamus* be thus appropriate the Court are not to inquire how difficult or inconvenient to the defendants obedience to the writ may prove. A judgment which is a party's right is not to be refused because its execution may prove a hardship to the defendant.

Third.—But there is no difficulty in the case as above suggested. There is no particular person holding the office which relator claims; that is a reason why a *quo warranto* could not be applied here, as there is no person to whom it can be addressed. The office of relator never has been vacated. The effect of the writ is to require that he be *recognized* by the Board as a Policeman. If the new *appointees* be continued in office, that will increase the force beyond its present active number, but there is no legal prohibition against such a result. But however that may be, the usurpers, or supernumeraries should have no advantage over the original legal officers, and the Board of Police cannot "take advantage of their own wrong," so as to use either their errors or injustices as reasons why the former should not be corrected, or the latter redressed.

Fourth.—But it is said that the alternative writ is defective, and advantage of this may be taken whatever appears in the return. This is true as to defects in substance, but not as to matters of form.

Fifth—The writ is good in substance and form. It sets forth facts which, by the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the McCune case, show that when the act of April 15 1857, (the new Police law,) went into effect, the relator was *continued* in office as a policeman, and that no new *appointment* or *oath* was necessary, nor any *acceptance* nor any *submission* by him to the new Board. It also alleges his citizenship, residence, capacity to read and write, &c.; but these averments were wholly unnecessary, because his *continuance* in office was by reason *merely* of his being an officer under the act of 1853, and if afterward it could be made to appear that he was not possessed of all the legal requisites to an appointment under the new law, he might possibly, by an appropriate proceeding, be removed; but until removed, he would be an officer *de facto et de jure*.

Sixth. The present motion necessarily involves a motion to quash the return. It is for a peremptory mandamus, notwithstanding such return, and if it be shown that the return is no answer to the alternative writ, the peremptory writ issues, of course. Such has been, and is, the practice in England and in our own country. If our motion be in the nature of a demurrer, *ore tenus*, that does not impair the right to the relief we seek, if the return be bad. The relator may elect to demur, plead, or move for a peremptory writ. He made his election, and served a full statement of the objections to the writ as required by the order of Mr. Justice Sutherland, made May 31, 1859. The Justice now presiding is possessed of the whole case, and can make any order in it which is legal and just.

Seventh.—The return is fatally defective.

1. It is not ingenious and fair, but, as some of the cases state, "shuffling." The Board knew perfectly well what facts they might frankly return, having before them an opinion delivered by Messrs. Vanderpoel, Field, Noyes and Evarts, and also the decision by the Court of Appeals in the McCune case. Yet they have presented, in answer to the process of this Court, a paper which, under the authorities, would warrant issuing an attachment against them.

2. The return abounds in negatives pregnant, inconsistencies, repugnant averments, and the tender of wholly immaterial issues.

All this is in direct disregard and contravention of the law, which requires the return to be a clear and distinct statement of consistent facts, showing a reason for disobeying the alternative writ, and presenting a case on which a single issue of law or fact may be joined.

The Court will never tolerate a return stating two or more answers, one of which must be false; but when such a return is made, will order the peremptory writ, thus vindicating its own dignity, punishing the defendant, and awarding to the relator his just rights.

3. Irrespective of the many imperfect and equivocal statements of the return, it alleges, among other things, that:

The relator was not a Policeman under the former law, stating no fact whatever in aid of this averment.

That he refused to take or hold office under the new law, and never has taken or held office under it

This is stated in direct view of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, which establishes that no taking was necessary, but that the right and duty of a policeman were devolved upon the relator by mere force of the new Police law. If he refused or neglected his duty afterward he might be removed; but neither non-acceptance of an office nor any violation of its duties operates *ipso facto* to vacate an office.

It is then alleged that the relator withdrew from the new Police force, and our opponents think this is quite consistent with his name having been in that force. On this point we have heard an argument equally fervent and philological, but it is quite obvious that the return was intended to use, and does use, the word "withdraw" in the sense of passing out of that which had once been entered. He could not, in this sense leave what he never had entered, and on this point the return is clearly contradictory.

Then follows the charge that relator took office under an ordinance of June 2, 1857, organizing a new Police, which ordinance is, of course, void. But even if it were not, and this averment were true, it would not show either that the relator never became a Policeman under the new law, or, having became such, vacated his office.

Next it is averred that the relator refused to perform his duties under the new law. That may be a ground for removing him, but, as already shown, did not work a vacation of his office.

The Board then allege that in June, 1857, they appointed a person "in the place and stead of the relator." How this could be done in administering the new law, unless the relator once had a place in the new force, the counsel of the relator are wholly unable to comprehend. The case cited of a sexton who was an officer *de facto*, being removed in pursuance of usage to change the incumbent at will, has no application to a case like the present, where the officer holds by a law which secures him the office until it becomes vacant by some legal cause, including a removal, which can only be made by cause shown and on due notice.

Then the return states that since the act of 1857 the relator has entered into other employments inconsistent with "his duties as a member of the said (new) Police force." Now clearly,

If he never were a member of that force, he owed no duties under it.

2. If he were, the averment that he never had been is inconsistent with this

In several returns it is expressly averred that the relator was "removed," which is, of course, quite incompatible with his never having been subject to removal. There are either eleven or twelve distinct and different issues of fact rendered by this return, many if not all of which are wholly immaterial, and the rest are incongruous, while some of them must certainly be false.

Eighth—It is not correct, as argued by our opponents, that the return may contain inconsistent defences, as in "actions" at law, and under the statute allowing several pleas.

This proceeding is not and never has been known as an action.

The proceeding by *mandamus* is regulated in all its details by statutes applicable to it exclusively.

Ninth—Whether or not the relator's name appears on the present pay rolls of the Board is of no consequence in this proceeding. The *mandamus* is only asked to restore the relator to office. How he is to get his back pay is a question for future consideration. The bill for the tax levy contains an appropriation of $136,730 for "arrearages of Police Department." For what objects that fund is provided remains to be adjudged, This is not the occasion to consider that inquiry.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff, and Moncrief.

RAILROAD FINANCIERING—IRON PLEDGED AS SOON AS BOUGHT.

Holbrook and Nelson vs. *Vose, Livingston & Co., Stewart Brown, and Benj. F. Dawson.*—The Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad Co. entered into a negotiation with Vose, Livingston & Co., in June, 1857, for the purchase of a large quantity of railroad iron. The bargain was finally closed on July 6, 1857, by the delivery of 1,300 tons of iron in bond to L. B. Crocker & Co.'s transportation line for shipment to Milwaukee; and the payment by the Railroad Co. to Vose, Livingston & Co., of their note for $69,976 at 12 months, secured by the company's first mortgage bonds for $140 000 as collateral.

On the 10th of July (after negotiating for several days) the Railroad company borrowed the *notes* of the plaintiff in this suit for $50 000, and turned over the whole of this iron to them as security.

The defendants, Vose, Livingston & Co., learning this fact before the iron had got off the canal, felt called upon to take prompt measures to protect themselves against the insolvency of their debtors. They stopped the iron *in transitu*, giving bonds by defendants, Brown & Dawson, who each justified for $185,000. The plaintiffs, finding their security vanished, seek to recover possession of it, and claim that the iron was not legally *in transitu*, but was fully delivered to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and by them transferred to plaintiffs.

It appeared in evidence that the Railroad Company had authorized its agent to pledge the iron for *money*, and it was claimed by defendants that this was no authority to pledge for *notes*, however marketable.

The Court below dismissed the complaint, and it was brought here on appeal, and argued by D. D. Lord for plaintiff, and W. M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor for defendants. Decision reserved.

Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

S. S. Benedict et al. vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—The plaintiffs, as Harbor Masters of this port in 1858, seek to recover the tonnage dues required by Laws 1850, chap. 72, (2 R. S., 5th ed., p. 422.) The new edition of the Revised Statutes prints this duty at "one and one-half *per* cent per ton." The Laws of 1850, as printed, omit the "per" italicised.

The defendant enters a general demurrer, and makes the following points in support thereof:

1. This duty is unconstitutional. Const. U. S., art. 1, § 10, subd. 2: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage." Story on Const., §§ 1.013, 1 016, 1,018.

Second—This is such a duty, because

1. No service is specified as rendered for it;
2. It is due upon the mere fact of arrival;
3. It is based exclusively upon tonnage.

Third—The smallness of duty makes no difference.

Fourth—The application of the revenue thus raised does not save the law. It might be appropriated to one purpose as well as another.

Fifth—The imposition is invalid for uncertainty.

(This point turns upon the difference between the old and new printed version of the statute above alluded to. The parties have sent to Albany to ascertain which is correct.)

One and a half per cent. per *ton* is an absurdity that cannot be cured by judicial construction.

Sixth—The whole spirit and effect of this Statute are at variance with the whole purpose of the United States Constitution.

Seventh—The imposition being void, the penalty of double duty for omission of prompt payment cannot be enforced.

The demurrer was argued to day by Mr. Evarts for defendant, and ex-Judge Beebe for plaintiffs. Decision reserved.

DECISIONS.

J. A. Winterhoff et al. vs. *John H. Seigert et al.*—Motion to set aside execution denied without costs.

Maria Gibbons vs. *George Kelsey, impleaded, &c.*; *H. A. Costar, &c.* vs. *John D. Maxwell, &c.*—Motion to retax costs denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Augusta Irving vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—This is an action to recover $1,000 damages of the defendant for certain injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff's property, No. 255 Spring street, by reason of excavations made on lot No. 253 adjoining, which belonged to the City. The complaint alleged that there was a wall between the premises, which had been moved by James Baldwin, who then owned both the lots, and claimed that for that reason it was now as much the property of the plaintiff as the defendant, and the plaintiff was therefore entitled to damages for any injuries sustained by it.

The answer denies all the allegations of the complaint, and set up a priority of interest in the wall and claimed the document right to the easement. The Corporation Counsel argued that they having purchased their lot first, they became entitled to the principal interest in it, and at all events were entitled to excavate upon their own lot as much as they pleased without regard to it. The case was finally put over.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Washington Market, Friday, June 17, 1859.

MEATS.

The trade has been less active during the past week, owing, in part, to the unfavorable weather. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	14	@ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Beef, sirloin, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	9	@ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	9	@ 12
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	14	@ 16
Lamb, Spring, ℘ quarter	1 00	@2 00
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	15	@ 16
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	11	@ 12
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 00
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	6	@ 9
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Hams, ℘ ℔	12	@ 13½
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	9½	@ 10
Tongues, each	63	@ 75
Lard, ℘ ℔	12½	@ 13½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

A very moderate business has been transacted in this line at essentially unaltered rates.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Fowls, ℘ ℔	13	@ 16
Chickens, broilers, ℘ pair	62	@1 00
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Geese, Spring, ℘ pair	$3 50	@4 00
Ducks, ℘ ℔	20	@ 24
Snipe, Plover, ℘ dozen	—	@2 50
Snipe, Robins, ℘ dozen	2 50	@2 75
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ℘ dozen	—	2 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ℘ dozen	—	2 00
Snipe, Brant, ℘ dozen	1 25	@1 75
Snipe, Blackbreast, ℘ dozen	1 00	@1 25
Snipe, Ox-eye, ℘ dozen	37	@ 50
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 50	@3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ℘ dozen	1 75	@2 50

FISH.

Salmon, Shad, Blackfish, Bluefish, and Sheep's-head, have declined. Other kinds have not varied. The demand has been pretty good.

Salmon, ℘ ℔	25	@ 31
Brook Trout, ℘ ℔	—	@ 50
Shad, each	31	@ 37
Mackerel, each	—	@ 12
Codfish, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Blackfish, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Bluefish, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Eels, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Flounders, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
King-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Weak-fish, ℘ ℔	8	@ —
Porgies, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Halibut, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Turtle, ℘ ℔	—	@ 15
Sheep's-head, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 00	@1 50
Crabs, ℘ dozen	25	@ —
Clams, ℘ 100	25	@ 50
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	11	@ 18
Sounds and Tongues ℘ ℔	—	@ 8

VEGETABLES.

Dealers report a fair inquiry for most kinds at our revised quotations:

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℘ bbl	5 00	@5 50
Potatoes, new Southern, ℘ bbl	3 25	@3 50
Potatoes, new, ℘ hf. peck	25	@ 37
Potatoes, old, ℘ bbl	2 00	@3 00
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	75	@1 00
Potatoes, ℘ half peck	15	@ 20
Turnips, new, ℘ basket	1 50	@ —
Turnips, new, ℘ dozen bunches	—	@ 62½
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@ 62
Carrots, old, ℘ bushel	—	@1 00
Beets, ℘ bushel	50	@ —
Beets, new, ℘ dozen bunches	75	@1 00
Onions, ℘ bushel basket	—	@1 50
Onions, ℘ peck	56	@ —
Onions, ℘ dozen bunches	75	@1 00
Onions, ℘ bunch	7	@ 9
Cabbage, new, ℘ dozen	75	@1 25
Tomatoes, new, ℘ bushel basket	—	@5 00
Tomatoes, new, ℘ box	1 00	@1 25
Tomatoes, ℘ quart can	25	@ —
Cauliflowers, ℘ dozen	1 00	@4 00
Cauliflowers, each	10	@ 50
Radishes, new, ℘ dozen bunches	8	@ 10
Green Peas, ℘ bushel	75	@1 00
Green Peas, ℘ peck	—	@ 31
Shelled Peas, ℘ quart	15	@ 18
Beans, String, new, ℘ bushel	—	@1 75
Beans, new, ℘ half-peck	—	@ 30
Cucumbers, per dozen	37	@ 50
Cucumbers, each	4	@ 6
Pumpkins, new, each	20	@ 50
Squashes, ℘ basket	—	@1 25
Squashes, new, each	5	@ 7
Salad, ℘ head	2	@ 3
Parsley, ℘ bunch	4	@ —
Rhubarb, ℘ bunch	4	@ 6
Asparagus, ℘ bunch	12	@ 15
Leeks, ℘ bunch	12	@ —
Garlic, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Spinach, ℘ peck	15	@ 18
Mint, ℘ bunch	2	@ —

FRUIT.

Strawberries, Cherries and Gooseberries have been quite plenty at reduced prices. The demand has been good. To-day, the rain-storm has tended to check business. Some very poor Currants have appeared, but are not in request. The inquiry for Foreign Fruit has been moderate, at our quotations:

Strawberries, ℘ quart box	15	@ 20
Strawberries, ℘ basket	2	@ 4
Cherries, ℘ ℔	8	@ 15
Gooseberries, ℘ quart	10	@ 15
Apricots, ℘ dozen	18	@ 75
Hot-house Grapes, ℘ ℔	87	@1 00
Apples, ℘ half peck	37	@ 75
Citron, preserved, ℘ ℔	20	@ —
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25	@ 62
Lemons, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Bananas, ℘ bunch	50	@5 00
Bananas, ℘ dozen	25	@ 75
Pineapples, ℘ dozen	62	@2 25
Pineapples, each	6	@ 20
Cocoanuts, ℘ doz	—	@ 50
Figs, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
English Filberts, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Dates, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Raisins, ℘ ℔	6	@ 12
Currants, ℘ ℔	8	@ 12
Prunes, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been moderate, and the changes in prices have not been important:

Butter, State, new, ℘ ℔	18	@ 22
Butter, Orange County	24	@ 25
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	17	@ 21
Cheese, new, ℘ ℔	9	@ 12
Cheese, English, ℘ ℔	16	@ 18
Eggs, eight for	13	@ —
Eggs, sixteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ℘ can	—	@ 50
Honey, ℘ bottle	25	@ 28
Honey, ℘ ℔	18	@ 28
Maple Sugar ℘ ℔	12	@ 15

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℘ doz	—	@ 37
Mangoes, each	—	@ 4
New-York Peppers, ℘ 100	37	@ 62
Gherkins, ℘ 100	31	@ 37
Pickled Onions, ℘ quart	12	@ —
Horse Radish, ℘ pint bottle	15	@ —
Horse Radish, dry, ℘ ℔	12½	@ —
Sauer Kraut ℘ quart	6	@ —
Sardines, ℘ box	20	@ 25
Sweet Oil, ℘ quart bottle	31	@ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ pint bottle	12½	@ —
Catsup, Tomato, ℘ gallon	—	@ 50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℘ gallon	—	@2 50

FLOWERS

Having generally disappeared, we omit quotations. The principal dealers state that, during the season, the demand was animated, and the business in the main very satisfactory.

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 202 and 203; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Crosby, stand No. 155; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, June 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 56 bbls Ashes, 6 579 bbls. Flour, 589 bbls. and 563 sacks Corn Meal, 2,227 bushels Wheat, 11,758 bushels Corn, 36 bushels Rye, 6 675 bushels Oats, 1,188 pkgs. Provisions, 169 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 37½; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81¼ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; and 350 bags Rio at 11c.@12c., ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales at unchanged prices.

DRY GOODS—Have been very lightly dealt in during the past week. The business of the Spring season has been generally closed, and the results, in the main, have been satisfactory. Holders have not very heavy supplies on hand, and are not disposed to press their stocks on the market. Prices of desirable styles exhibit no important changes.

FISH—Trade has been quite limited. Prices of Dry Cod have favored buyers. Other descriptions have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually quiet to-day for State and Western Flour. The rain-storm has had the effect of restricting business materially. The regular trade have purchased very sparingly. There has been some inquiry from shippers for suitable lots of Ohio, but at such low rates as to prevent any extensive transactions. Prices have generally declined about 10c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been confined to 3,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 20	@ 5 70
Standard Superfine State	6 05	@ 6 30
Extra State	6 50	@ 6 80
Standard Superfine Western	6 10	@ 6 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	6 90	@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 30	@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 10	@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 50	@ 9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 50	@10 25

Southern Flour has been rather more sought after, at however, languid prices; sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $7 15@$7 55 for mixed brands, and $7 60@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, at $3 90@$5 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention to-day, but at prices which the principal holders have been reluctant to accept. Hence the business has been unimportant, sales having been made of only small lots, including white Southern, at $1 82, and prime Red do., at $1 72 per bushel. Other sales were reported, but without reliable particulars. Corn has been freely offered, and sparingly sought after at reduced prices. Sales have been confined to 30,000 bushels, at 85c.@88c. for ordinary to prime yellow Northern and Jersey; 86c.@88c. for yellow Southern, 85c.@87c. for white Southern; and 81½c.@85c. for inferior to choice old and new mixed Western ℘ bushel; Rye is dull and heavy at 93c.@96c. ℘ bushel. Small sales have been made within the range. Barley is not inquired for to any considerable extent, at present, and prices are altogether nominal. Oats are quiet, and prices favor purchasers. Canada, 50c.@52c.; Western, 50c.@52c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 44c.@48c.,; Southern, 42c.@46c. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been very much depressed, and prices are 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. lower on the common and medium grades. The demand has been very moderate, and confined to the pressing wants of the home-trade, holders finding it extremely difficult to sell in large lots, even at a concession, the inquiry from speculators having partially subsided. Yesterday's transactions were very light, the market closing extremely dull and irregular. Southern Flour has been quiet, and prices have favored purchasers, closing, however, with more inquiry. Canadian Flour is out of market, and is altogether nominal. Rye Flour has been inactive, and closes dull. Corn Meal has been more freely offered, and prices have declined to $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Inactivity has been the most noticeable feature of the Wheat market during the past week. The demand has been very limited, and sales confined to the small parcels immediately required by the local trade. The report of a decline in Breadstuffs abroad has tended to depress our markets here. Holders are reluctant to concede sufficient to induce purchasers to operate freely. The transactions yesterday were unimportant. Rye has been more freely offered, and with only a moderate demand; prices have ruled in favor of buyers. Corn continues quite plenty, and prices 2c.@5c. ℘ bushel lower than our quotations of last week, the market closing dull and heavy. Oats have been very much depressed. Barley has been neglected, and prices remain unchanged."

HAY—Sales to-day 750 bales North River, at 55c.@65c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate, at 9c.@15c. for last year's crops, and 3½c.@6c. for Old, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been in limited request, at previous quotations.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, and prices have not varied remarkably.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 36c.@42c.; 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@28c., and 100 hhds. English Island, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 47c.@48c., chiefly within the range, ℘ gallon. Tar has been very quiet. Resin has been less freely dealt in, at unaltered figures.

OILS—The movements to-day have been generally unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, and is heavy; sales have been reported to-day of 3,600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 55 for Mess; at $16 25 for Mess, seller's option, to the 1st of November; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime Mess; $16 for sour Mess; $19 25 for Clear, $14 62 for Prime, here, and an unascertained price for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 60 days, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7⅛c. ℘ ℔. Bacon is dull and nominal, chiefly at 8¾c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11⅜c. ℘ ℔. Beef is heavy and drooping. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in slack demand at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@17c. for New Ohio, ℘ ℔. New Cheese continues depressed and languid at from 3c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request at uniform quotations.

SEEDS—Have attracted more attention, including Clover at 8¾c.@9c. ℘ ℔.; Timothy chiefly at $2 12½@$2 50 ℘ bushel, and Calcutta Linseed (at Boston) at $1 62½ ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 150 boxes Castile on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made to-day of 880 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5½c.@6¼c.; 260 hhds. New-Orleans at 5⅝c.@7⅛c., and 60 boxes Havana at 6⅛c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 10,000 lbs. prime, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, and some have been held with much firmness.

TOBACCO—Has attracted more attention, and sales have been made since Tuesday last of 52 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7½c.@10½c.; 121 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@28c.; 22 cases Florida, at 8c.@12c.; and 246 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 400 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken small lots of Cotton, at ⅛d. ℘ ℔.; 150 tcs. Beef, at 1s.; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; and (reported) 300 bbls. Flour, at 6d. For London, 2,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, and 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 6d. For Antwerp, 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2½c. ℘ gallon; and 100 tons Wood, at 20s. Ship *Rappahannock*, from Rio for London, with Deals, on private terms. A vessel from Quebec, for London or Hull, with Deals, at 90s.

Brantz Mayer and others, agents of the City of Baltimore for the McDonough estate, have sent to the City Council a very elaborate report of their action. They state that there is now to the credit of that city the sum of $503,661, and property still remaining to be sold from which will be realized over $157 000, which will make the total amount received $660,000.

The journeymen stone and hollow-ware molders of Louis, publish an address to their fellow-workmen throughout the Union, and call their attention to the fact that they have formed a "Molders' Union" in the City of St. Louis, and have adopted what is known as the Philadelphia Constitution. They are working under it in New-York, Rhode Island, and elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—The second term of this institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite to the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 15, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics embraced within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School, to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle, that the science of Jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room, with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

The text-books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. Courses of lectures will also be delivered

By Prof Dwight, upon Constitutional Law, upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By Francis Lieber, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, (comprehending the usual number of 25 to 30 lectures.) on the State, (embracing a view of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature:

On Political Ethics:

On Punishment, including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times. Also

By Prof. Nairne, of Columbia College, on Moral Philosophy.

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New-York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term: William Curtis Noyes, Theodore Sedgwick, Marshall S. Bidwell, William M. Evarts, and Alexander W Bradford.

The Law Library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in the building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. The degree of LL. B will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

A series of prizes has been established, four in number, to be awarded to such Members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join the Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been, at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:
For the first prize two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books. The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School.

CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.
Columbia College, New-York, June 7, 1859.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Classes in bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics are now organized for the season at reduced rates to members of the Association. Those members desirous of joining any of the above classes will please register their names in the class-book, at the desk of the Library, Astor-place, or at the down-town office corner of Nassau and Liberty sts., at an early day. Baths at the Battery, Christopher-st., North River; and Hoboken, foot of 4th-st

TUITION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER may be had (with board) in the family of an experienced and successful educator—formerly of New-York—now residing in a beautiful location, ten miles from the City. A rare opportunity is here offered, as the number to be so received is limited to six. Address SUBURBAN, Mount Pleasant Newark, N. J.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or J. A. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, A single man, to go to Tarrytown; must be a good, plain practical gardener and farmer, willing to work himself and oversee others. Recommendations from employers in this country required. Address E. M. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER, TO GO A SHORT DIS-tance in the country, for a private family. Must have good discipline and experience. Wages will be liberal; situation permanent. Address, stating where formerly employed, to A. C. P., Box 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE A GOOD PLAIN cook, and good washer and ironer, and one for up-stairs work, taking care of children, &c. Good City references required. Apply at No. 43 5th-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper and Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—PRINT CUTTERS.—THREE OR FOUR print cutters, who understand copper work and felting, can find good employment by applying at No. 48 Murray-st. None but first-rate workmen need apply.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SUNDAY, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th av. and 41st-st., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ in the EVENING. Families and persons of the new congregation up town, are collectively invited by the Pastor of the Mount Olivet Church to worship on Sunday with his congregation. Teachers and children of the Sunday School will meet at No. 676 6th av. at 2 o'clock P. M. The new place of worship on 44th-st. and 6th av. will be opened on the first Sunday in July.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE BEULAH PARTICULAR Baptist Church, No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st., having been organized one year, will hold anniversary services on SUNDAY, June 19, (to-morrow,) MORNING, at 10½; AFTERNOON, at 3½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Elder PHILIP C. BROME, from Sullivan County, N. Y., is expected to preach morning and evening, and the Pastor in the afternoon. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES—at 8 o'clock Every Morning in the Week, and FIVE TIMES EVERY SABBATH. SUNDAY, June 19 public exposition of Scripture, by HOWARD CROSBY, Esq. at 10½ A. M. GENERAL UNION PRAYER MEETING at 3½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., at 8 P. M. Bible Classes at 2½ P. M. Open to all.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of 3d av. and 15th-st., on SUNDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend Divine Service in a body, at the Lutheran Church in 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Discourse by the Rev. Mr. SCHOCK Pastor. Let every Veteran be present. The invitation is to all. Remember the resolution. By order.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj. H. RAYMOND, Col.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL OF THE ALLEN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.,) will be addressed TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by LUCIUS HART, whose interesting manners cannot fail to please all who may attend. The friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to be present.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, of New-York. The public are respectfully invited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEONARD, Rector.—Divine Service will be celebrated in this Parish, on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., at the room, No. 680 6th av., near 40th-st., and continued regularly until the new Church shall be ready for consecration.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

THE REV. DR. McMENAMY, AND THE friends of a free Bible, in bringing "doing penance" to a close, will direct special attention to the name and office of the Romish Priest, as having never belonged to the Christian Religion, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Broome and Green sts., Services TO-MORROW, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. In the EVENING the Missionary Society of the Sabbath School will be addressed by Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR and the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev B. PETERS gives the fourth discourse on the beatitudes TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject—*The Quality of Mercy*. In the EVENING, by special request. Subject—*The Character and Nature of the Devil*. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Situated at the foot of Laight st., North River. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev JOSEPH M. WAITE, Minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*God*. In the AFTERNOON—*Joy in the Lord*. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock MORNING, at 3 P. M., and at 7¾ EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. A new Pastor and a new choir. Citizens and strangers made welcome. Seats all free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Witch of Endor, the Female Spiritualist*, being the next in the series of Bible Women. Seats free and congregational singing.

THE CHIEF MINISTER OF THE DISPENSATION of the fullness of times will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., showing from Scripture prophesy what God is about to do with the wicked nations of the world. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. U. T. TRACY, Assistant Minister of Ascension Church will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching in the Lecture-room, TO-MORROW, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. S. A. BAKER; and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. O. W. BRIGGS.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Residents in the lower part of the City, and strangers, are invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.,) the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for the MORNING—*Trial of Faith*; for the EVENING—*The New Birth*.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, will preach in the New Tabernacle, corner of Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st., SUNDAY, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LECTURE ROOM, BROOKLYN.—Divine worship, as usual, in this place TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock. The Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, of Westminster Church, 1st-place, is expected to conduct the services.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Pacific st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn, near South Ferry. Juvenile Missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Mr. JACK will preach TO-MORROW A. M. and P. M., and speak in the EVENING; the Rev. Dr. WOODBRIDGE June 26. Mr. NORTHRUP all July. Grand Sunday School Jubilee next THURSDAY.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS.—The Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., (of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church.) will preach in the above church TO-MORROW, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH in the Lexington av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th st., TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject for evening: *The Causes of Failure to Receive Personal Benefit from the Bible.*

PROFESSOR H. MATTISON IS AGAIN preaching regularly EVERY SABBATH, at Union Chapel corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Dr. ARMITAGE at 6 P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

UNION RELIGIOUS MEETING—TO-MORROW, at 2½ o'clock, at the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th av. Subject—*Twelfth Chapter of Romans*. Persons, without regard to sects, are invited to attend and participate in the exercises

THE REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM'S SOCIETY—Corner Broadway and 32d st. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the MORNING—*The Unity of God*. In the EVENING—*Christian Hospitality*.

SEAMEN'S M. E. CHAPEL, CHERRY-STREET, between Clinton and Montgomery sts. The Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. Public invited.

CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED TO speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, June 19. MORNING, 10½ o'clock—Subject: *Mohammedism—its Claims and its Results.* EVENING, at 7¾, *Geology*.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—The third discourse in the series on the Transactions of the Cross will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING IN THE Metropolitan Academy, Nos 93 and 95 6th-av., by ALBERT G. LAWSON, Jr., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, June 19, at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. MR. TUTTLE, RECTOR OF ST. Luke's, in this City, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near new Canal. All cordially invited.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH every SABBATH MORNING in Market-st. Church, and on SABBATH EVENINGS in the Home Chapel in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Seats free.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and the Rev. G. C. LUCAS in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF Stanton and Forsyth sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ in the EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON.

MR. HENRY BELLENGER, FROM SHARON, N. Y., will preach in Hitzelberger Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., SUNDAY, June 19. MORNING at 10½; AFTERNOON, 3½.

AT THE NORFOLK-ST. M. E. CHURCH there will be preaching in the FORENOON by the Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, and in the AFTERNOON by the Rev. C. NEWMAN. The public are invited to attend.

COOPER INSTITUTE—SEVENTH-STREET and 3d and 4th avs. D. J. ROBINSON will preach at Room No. 24, NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., on *Full Salvation*; 3½ P. M., *Battle of Armageddon*.

CHORAL SERVICES AT THE LARGE Chapel of the Rutgers Female Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on Trinity Sunday, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats Free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY WILL preach in the 18th st. Baptist Church, one door west of the 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. In the EVENING, the third lecture in the series, on *The Young Men of the Bible* will be delivered. Subject—*Absalom, the Progressive Young Man*

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Earth, not Heaven, the Inheritance of the Saints*; and at 3 P. M., subject—*The Salvation promised to those who look for and love the Appearance of the Messiah.* Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services, TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject of discourse for the EVENING: *The Incorruptible Crown.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A GOOD NICE AND TIDY GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance into the country; she must understand her business thoroughly, and produce satisfactory testimonials for capacity, character, &c., and be willing to work and make herself useful; a Protestant preferred. Such a one can procure a good and permanent home by addressing A. B., Box 143 Post-office, giving name and references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits; has no connections in this country, and would wish a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, a situation in a private family to take care of children; is a respectable person, of good education, and will be found agreeable with children; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 16, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl, lately arrived from Germany, a situation to do general housework in a private family; also, a German woman for general housework, in City or country; would like to go with her husband together. Apply to the American Industrial Association, 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and tidy colored girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; can cut and fit; is also a good dress-maker, and very kind to children; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No 467 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress; has no objection to do some chamberwork; willing to go into the country. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 117 East 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, or would take in family washing at her own house; is a good laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th av., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call at No 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A NUMBER OF superior servants, German, English, Scotch, Irish and others, with first class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 7th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of one or two horses for a private family, and drive, if required; he is a good groom and understands the care of horses and carriages; or would act as light porter in some wholesale establishment in this City; no objection to the country to take care of horses. Good reference given as to sobriety and honesty. Address P. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable single young man; he perfectly understands his business and the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses, and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. No objection to go to any part of the country. Is an excellent groom and good driver, and can give excellent references. Address J. NOLAN, Bergen Point Post-office, or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly. Also, by a young man to take care of horses and work on a farm; understands gardening and is a good driver; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; no objections to go in the country; best of references. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM WITH A gentleman, by an American man; understands the proper treatment of horses, and is a good groom; takes great pride in keeping his harness and wagons in good style and is a good careful driver. If required can come well recommended from his former and last employer. Address C. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UN-derstands all kinds of landscape, greenhouse, &c., gardening. Is thoroughly experienced in his business and has been engaged in it for a number of years with some of the best families of this City and vicinity. Satisfactory reference given. Address, till engaged, T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, coaches and harness; has no objection to make himself otherwise useful to his employer. The best of City references given. A note addressed to E. R., Box No 208 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a single young man; is a careful driver and a good groom; will be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from his last employer: would go to any part of the country. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, situations as housekeepers for a gentleman during his time of stopping in the country, and longer, if needed. Have no incumbrance, and can be recommended as to honesty, &c. Call for two days at No. 358 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, a German, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, green-house, grapery, fruit and vegetables; 8 years in this country; satisfactory reference from his present and late employers. Address F. F., GARDENER, at Thorburn's, No. 15 John st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business in every capacity; has the best of City references. No objections to the country, where he would be willing to make himself useful. Call or address J. M., No. 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A YOUNG SCOTCH-man and his wife, in a private family; he as coachman, and she as dressmaker and seamstress. Both have the highest recommendations from their former employers. Call or address D. TOLMIE, No. 114 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can come highly recommended; has no objection to town or country. Address R. P. T., No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant German single man, who has acted in the same capacity for the last eight years. Any gentleman who may require the service of a first class coachman, with the best of reference, will address G. S. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN the City or country, with a private family, by a respectable young man; has no objection to assist in gardening and making himself generally useful; has good reference from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful. country preferred. Address Box No. 202 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and everything connected with farming, as his ten years' reference from his last place will show. Address S. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business, and can make himself useful. The best reference from his last employer, where he has been for years. Address R. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, either in the country or City; has lived in the City for the last seven years; or as light porter in some dry goods store. To be seen for two days, at No. 48 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACTIVE, intelligent boy, 18 years of age; has been employed in his last place for the past two years; can give the best of reference. Address L. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman; no objection to take charge of a small garden; thoroughly understands both. Best of reference from his present employer. Address W. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; also understands gardening in every department. The best of reference from his last employer. Address W. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A warehouse or hotel; has had experience in both; is accurate in figures and active with the pen; good references given. Address COMMERCE, Box 211 *Times* Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF 19, is very desirous of obtaining employment in some place of business, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good penman, active and industrious. Any one wishing to hire such a person will address C. C. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, 19 YEARS OLD desires to be a compositor or jeweler, job compositor preferred, and would like to go in some good office; or would learn any respectable trade, and would like to board with his employer. References unexceptionable. Address G. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

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Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
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ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH-ST.,
COMMENCES THIS MORNING
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HIS SPECIAL
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GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
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OF FRENCH and ENGLISH MANTILLAS,
OF FRENCH and ENGLISH MANTILLAS,
DO. DO. LACE SHAWLS,
DO. DO. LACE SHAWLS,
DO DO. LACE POINTS,
DO DO. LACE POINTS,
AND PUSHER MANTILLA FLOUNCING LACES.
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ALL THE BEST and MOST DESIRABLE GOODS IMPORTED.
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1,500 CITY MADE SILK and LACE MANTILLAS.
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ALL THE ABOVE WERE BOUGHT AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTIONS,
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
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AND LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
AND LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
AND HAVE BEEN MARKED WAY DOWN
AND HAVE BEEN MARKED WAY DOWN
TO BE CLOSED OUT,
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Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV,
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300 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS.
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RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 50 to $35 00
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ALL MARKED DOWN TO CLOSE CHEAP!!
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WILL BE CLOSED AT PRICES VARYING
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All qualities, just received per
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RICH LACE MANTILLAS.
We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer
FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
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below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from $15 to $75 in Paris.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
GEORGE KEYES',
Paris Flounced and Barège Robes, at less than importers' prices.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
GEORGE KEYES has just received a fine assortment of thin materials suitable for Traveling Dresses.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves and mits. They are an excellent protection in riding, driving, fishing, hunting, gardening, or any exposure that soils or discolors the hands; are impervious to water, and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 38 John-st., New-York, dealers in every variety of rubber goods.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS, at GEORGE KEYES' No 343 8th-av. Chintz Organdies and Jaconets, at 50 cents, former price 75 cents; do. 25 cents, formerly 50 cents.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
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SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN skirts, skirts with patent fastenings; 12 springs $1 31, 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE, will commence on Monday, 20th, to close out his entire stock of rich Summer Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices

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HAND MILLS
NOW READY FOR THE MILLION.

Dealers and Agents wanted to sell TYLER'S Patent Hall Mills in every town and county in the United States. These mills are made of the best metal each mill is warranted; they weigh about 14 pounds, and are boxed and sent free of expense to any line of boats or cars. They are adapted for grinding Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hominy, Grits, Coffee, Spices, Drugs, &c. Retail price $7; a liberal discount to dealers and agents. Send for circulars.
C. H TYLER & CO.,
Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st., New-York.
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GREAT BARGAINS.
PLANING MACHINE FOR SALE.

For sale, one of Barlow's Patent Planing Machines, which is the best machine in use, its capacity being about 50,000 feet of lumber per day. This machine is entirely new, and in every way handsomely finished. It will be sold at a great bargain. Address or apply to C. H. TYLER & CO., Nos 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st., New-York. Box No. 3,391.

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We have on hand and for sale one car-wheel press, new and in perfect order. It is one of the best in market, and will be sold at a great bargain. Address or apply to C. H. TYLER & CO., Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau st., New-York. Box No. 3,391.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

For sale, at a great sacrifice, one 10 and one 15 horse-power engine. These engines were made in the City, by one of the best factories, and are in perfect order. Address or apply to C. H. TYLER & CO., Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st., New-York. Box No. 3,391.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED LADY, OF SUPERIOR ATTAINMENTS, having excellent management with children, desires the supervision of a widower's family, or would act as companion where the lady was an invalid. No objections to the country, provided an agreeable home is offered. Address S. M. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Il Poliuto.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Poor Gentleman—Box and Cox.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Lion—How to Get Out of It—Good for Nothing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN — Black-Eyed Susan—Robber's Wife—My Precious Betsey.

BOWERY THEATRE—Tom and Jerry in New-York—Knave of Hearts—One-Eyed Saul.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Seampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Metropolitan Circus.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, June 18, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Saxonia*, we have London papers one day later than those received by the *Europa*. They contain additional details of news already given in the Times.

The screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon* is now fully due at Further Point, below Quebec, with four days' later news from Europe. There were no signs of her at 8 o'clock last night. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and is consequently now in her tenth day. The *Ocean Queen* and the *Kangaroo*, the former from Southampton and the latter from Liverpool, both left on the same day for this port.

There seems to be little prospect at present of unraveling the Nicaragua Transit tangle. Notwithstanding the assurances of General Jerez to our Government on leaving Washington, that he would arrange the matter to the entire satisfaction of all parties, it seems he has failed to do so. What he has done, however, is to make an arrangement with the stockholders of the old Company, which will probably have the effect of still further complicating the whole question. The Company binds itself to carry out certain stipulations, under a grant limited to fifty years, among which are the building of a railroad from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay, and the opening of the Transit within a limited period. But Nicaragua reserves the right to grant the transportation of the mails to other parties, who, it is understood, have assurances of all facilities for that purpose. Thus, the passenger service would be performed by one company, and the mail service by another. This contract is to be submitted to the Nicaraguan Congress for ratification, and General Jerez hopes to have an extra session called in October for that purpose.

A dispatch from Bangor, Me., informs us of the total loss of the ship *Bolton*, belonging in Bath, bound to St. John, on the 16th inst., at Cross Island. Out of eighteen hands on board only three were saved.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston yesterday with the usual proceedings, though the bad state of the weather detracted somewhat from the enjoyment of the occasion. Military parades, regattas, etc., were the order of the day.

A bad break has occurred in the Welland Canal, which it is feared may obstruct navigation for ten or twelve days. The locks at Theorald are carried away, and locks Nos. 22, 23 and 24 below. About twenty vessels are already detained.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but did no business of special importance. A special committee of three was appointed to confer with the Croton Aqueduct Board on the measures which should be taken to complete the New Reservoir. A long debate arose on the question of directing the Croton Board to erect fifty hydrants, in different situations throughout the City, as an experiment. No action was taken.

Isaac V. Cardoga, an ex-member of the California Legislature, was yesterday committed to the City Prison, on charges of forgery preferred by Coleman & Co., brokers in Wall-street. He succeeded in obtaining money on a forged letter of credit for $50, and as far as is known this is all the money he has received. In his possession were found several checks said to be forged, as also a forged letter of recommendation addressed to President Buchanan, asking his appointment as commercial agent at St. Thomas.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson delivered an interesting lecture last night, in the new Broadway Tabernacle, to a comparatively large audience, on the political prospects of Italy as affected by the present war. He expressed strong sympathy with the popular cause, and was emphatic in his denunciations of the union of spiritual with temporal rule, to which he attributed most of the evils of Italian misgovernment.

There will be an "Ocean Sweepstakes" by the New-York Yacht Club, the entries to be closed on the 18th, and the start to take place on the 20th inst. They are to sail from Owl's Head around the Southwest Spit, to the Light-boat on Five Fathom Bank, off Cape May, and returning by the same route. The time of sailing, with directions, will be published hereafter.

The examination in the case of the alleged slaver bark *Orion* took place yesterday, before United States Commissioner Joseph Bridgham. Morgan, the mate, Cantiva, the supercargo, and the entire crew were present. The only witnesses examined were Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell, of the United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, by whom she was brought home. The Commissioner discharged the prisoners for lack of evidence that they were possessed of any guilty knowledge that the vessel was intended for a slaver. The testimony is published under the appropriate head in the Times of this morning.

Yesterday sales transpired of only 1,000 bales Cotton at steady rates. A very limited business was reported in Breadstuffs; prices of which generally favored buyers. Provisions were less sought after, and were depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Rice at former prices. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hops, Tallow and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Seeds and Tobacco were in better request. Freights were quiet.

The Democratic State Committee and the New-York Hards.—The Democratic State Committee will not be at peace with the Hards. Yesterday a telegram from Albany contradicted a statement which appeared in this City, to the effect that a private meeting of said Committee had been held. We are afraid that Mr. Fernando Wood and his friends are unamiable. Why should they strive to discompose the serene mind of Dean Richmond? Has he not told the Hards before, as he tells them now again, that due notice will be given of the State Convention? What more can they ask or desire? The Committee will call the Convention, as usual, and the Hards will be kicked out, as usual. Is not that satisfactory?

Why will they continue to hope for Dickinson's nomination? The thing is out of the question. On the contrary, it will be a signal and unmerited mercy if Seymour is not the man. Where could they show their hard heads if he were in the White House? Let them reflect on this possible contingency, and try to be reasonable.

The Germans in the War.

South Germany is enjoying its trumpet, in the loudest manifestations of that exciting instrument. If the walls of Paris could be shaken down like those of Jericho by sonorous blasts of martial wrath, the end of the French Empire would already be near at hand.

From Vienna to the Rhine, and from the Tyrol to the Harz, the old Teutonic blood is kindling into fury against the French. So enthusiastic are the worthy people of Bavaria, in particular, that they have lost for a time the power of discrimination, and seeing Germany wherever they see the double-headed eagle of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, address Czechish artillerymen and Hungarian hussars with impassioned tenderness as their "German brethren." The Czechs and the Magyars stare, as well they may, at these strange outbursts of affection, but accept the cigars and beer which accompany them with an unquestioning satisfaction.

For nine-tenths of that honest German people, whose loyalty to their princes Heine so mercilessly ridiculed, and whose devotion to abstract ideas made Madame de Stael assign to them the "kingdom of the air," it would seem to be for the present a settled thing that every throne in Germany is tottering to its foundations in the shock of the Austro-Italian war; and that the ghost of Napoleon the First is shaking hands with the shade of Nicholas of Russia over the approaching carnival of Gallo-Cossack ambition. The famous vision of the German poet who saw the dead Cæsar reviewing at midnight all the spectral hosts that had fallen beneath his banners from the sands of Egypt to the snows of Moscow, appears now to fill the whole European horizon for the eye of Germany; and as nothing is too diabolical for men in this state of mind to believe of the Emperor, whose inscrutable designs they hold to be as desperate as they are mysterious, so nothing is too wild for them to propose as a prophylactic against the unseen peril which they think impends above them. To trample upon the independence of Switzerland; to drag Holland and Belgium into a mad crusade against the House of Bonaparte; to compel every German Government without exception into the service of Austria; to drive the fleets of England into collision with those of France; to invite the onset of Russia, and to lay Paris in ashes, seem to the least extravagant of South-German journalists and writers, the most rational, honorable and feasible measures in the world. The suggestions that France is likely to prove a dangerous camping-ground; that Switzerland has a bad habit of defending herself and her mountains with republican obstinacy; that Warsaw is unpleasantly near to Berlin and Dresden; that England has a merchant-navy to lose, and shores to be ravaged, are just now as little heeded at Munich and Stuttgardt as the obvious facts that Napoleon III. has not fired a gun on the German frontiers, and that Italy has quite as much claim to a place in the world's regards as Germany can pretend to.

In all this excitement there is, as Herr Simson very justly said in the Prussian Parliament on the 12th of May, "a wholesome and an unwholesome side." It is wholesome certainly, for the German people, so long diverted by their own princes from that gradual crystallization of their many tribes into one united nation, which, but for the French Revolution and Napoleon I, would never have been begun,—that they should find themselves capable of sympathizing so strongly with one another in what they regard as an hour of common danger. That they are deceived and deluded in respect to the reality of this danger, does not impair the value of the demonstration to the future of their race. When the wiles of Austria and the devices of her Jesuitical allies shall have been exposed and defeated, the ardor of Germanic feeling now excited will remain, and properly directed must bear good fruit. The unwholesome features of all this agitation, are the fanaticism of hate and revenge which blazes throughout the German professions of patriotic zeal; the blindness and vertigo it has induced in the popular mind, to the infinite advantage of the crafty ruling classes who desire to make anything like a respectable and honorable German union impossible; and the obstacles it must infallibly throw in the way of that liberal, reasonable and national policy which Prussia has for years been striving to inaugurate in the German Confederation.

As an influence likely to affect the extent and duration of the existing European war, the Anti-Napoleonic feeling of Germany has a still larger immediate importance. If we are to believe it even probable that at an early day this feeling may force itself into facts, and pour Germany in arms upon the Alps and the Rhine we must prepare ourselves to witness, and eventually, perhaps, to partake in such a conflict as the world has not seen since the wars of the great Reformation. There are intestine questions to be settled in Germany herself, questions religious, political and territorial, which such a conflict would rapidly develop into fierce activity; there are questions of race to be dealt with along the whole Eastern frontier of Europe, which, in such a conflict, could not possibly be evaded; there are questions of maritime and international law, of colonial dominion, of cosmopolitan influence, which would then arise on every side to embroil one after another all the Powers of the earth. But the very magnitude of the mischiefs which must flow from the interference of Central Europe in the strife now waging in Italy, is a consideration upon which we may with the firmest confidence rely for seeing that interference prevented by the great neutral Powers of Europe. England, whose Press and whose Parliamentary orators have undoubtedly contributed more than any other single influence to fan the German recollections of French domination into flame, and to excite the German fears of the Napoleonic policy, is already exerting herself to undo the mischief she has done. Already she is warning the enthusiasts of the Danube and the Rhine that she can have no part nor lot in their passions; that she is "the good friend of France, and at peace with Russia." The Czar Alexander, repressing the angry contempt which he might well be excused for uttering towards the petty sovereigns who trembled at every nod of his father, Nicholas, and who now rave so glibly of Russia's impotence to damage Germany, contents himself with moving corps after corps of his troops along the eastern frontier of the Confederation. And Prussia, whose rulers are for the moment charged with the preservation of the peace of Europe, is standing gallantly to her work.

For Prussia, the repression of the actual anti-Gallican feeling of Germany is almost a necessity of self-preservation. For her to be dragged into a great war, at the chariot-wheels of Francis Joseph, is to abdicate forever her natural rank among the strictly German States. The smaller German kingdoms, which are urging the Diet on to put the war-pressure upon her, are the States which for years have thwarted Prussia's upward tendency to the leadership of the Confederation. Saxony, with whose spoils Prussia was enriched by the Treaties of Vienna, and whose royal family Prussia then proposed that the Powers should transfer to the States of the Church; Hanover, which by the same Treaties was transferred from the influence of German nationality to that of a reigning family in England, and plunged from a career of progress back into the darkness of feudalism; Bavaria and Wurtemberg, creations of the First Napoleon, and allies ever since his fall of the Power which most contributed to his overthrow, but always the enemies of Protestant and liberal North German influences; these are all arrayed against the independent and truly national policy of the Prussian Government. If Prussia yields to them, she makes Austria, their leader and the axis of their policy, the leader and the axis also of all Germany. She hurries the whole German race into a vortex of immediate war and ultimate revolution, the issues of which no man can venture to predict. If, on the contrary, Prussia resolutely maintains the attitude of expectant neutrality which she has thus far adopted, she will not only increase immensely her own moral force in Europe as an independent Power, but her eventual authority in the Councils of Germany. Instead of accepting war from Austria, it will be from her that Austria will finally be forced to accept peace, and with peace the terms of a Germanic policy which will forever extinguish all Absolutist and Ultramontanist pretensions within the borders of the Confederation. So numerous and so imperative are the motives which urge Prussia to resist the strain now put on her, that it is almost inconceivable she should in any circumstances succumb to its pressure.

The New-York Session of 1859 and its Laws.

The flood of bills introduced early in the late session of the Legislature provoked the "outs" to utter a loud protest that the State was about to be overwhelmed with laws,—that every city would be weighed down with them,—that every little village would be obscured by them, the people annoyed, perplexed and hampered,—that new and needless statutes would cover every section of the Empire State as cobwebs in a dewy morning cover a new-mown field, that all paved streets in all places of our dominion would be ribbed with rail, and all real property would be crushed with taxes, doubling, trebling, quadrupling all known precedent. It was of no use to urge that so great a Commonwealth needed a great statute book with every year; that so immense a mass of agricultural and manufacturing interests, shifting, dissolving and reforming with every twelvemonth, must beget a great variety of laws to protect, guard and regulate them all. The "outs" had set their hearts upon having the State ruined by over-legislation, and nothing would console them.

But the Session Laws having at last been published, we discover how much greater was the cry of sheep than the yield of wool. The acts passed at the session of 1859, all told, number just 513. In 1858, when the House was without a Speaker for a month, and when, after the organization, the evenly-balanced parties watched each other day after day, each refusing to pass good bills, lest the other should turn them to its own advantage, and all sorts of local bills, of the greatest importance to the sections from which they emanated, going by the board, because their authors were politically obnoxious to some one or another person, 376 bills were, nevertheless, passed. In 1857, when one party had everything its own way, and yet had not a majority so large as to be politically unmanageable, the number of bills enacted was over 800. In 1859, the Republican majority in the Assembly was large enough to be independent of purely party motives, and was eminently impatient of dictation. Never did Committees strangle so many projects which, under strictly party discipline, would have been carried through. The Committee of the Whole never so patiently brooded over schemes which partisanship would have hatched at once into being; and the result shows an unusually creditable volume of enactments, not in number greater than the average, but so generally worth enacting that when such men as Senator Mather address Fifth Ward gatherings of New-York City on the manifold sins of the Opposition, they are forced to omit all mention of the proceedings of the Legislature of 1859—the Registry matter only excepted—and to make older enactments the text of their fearful denunciations.

There was one point, however, on which the late Legislature sinned, even as their predecessors have done, and as, in all human probability, their successors will do for years to come. Far the larger share of their work was brought to light late in the session. It must be said, on this score, however, that much business will necessarily always be matured before any is ready for final action, and the wisest, and altogether the safest plan, is to treat every new project deliberately in Committee, which must postpone the final passage to a late day. Of the 513 acts of the last session, only four saw the light in January; eighteen in February; sixty-four in March, and *four hundred and twenty-seven* in the nineteen session days of April. Governor Morgan so faithfully kept pace with the Legislature that but one bill was signed after the adjournment. Altogether, in view of what it did, and still more truly in view of what it refused to do, the Legislature of 1859 has no cause to be ashamed of the volume of Session Laws of which it is the author. Two editions of this volume have been already issued, but from neither of them will it be easy to prove that the State is dying under the burdens imposed upon it by the last convocation of its "assembled wisdom."

An Ocean Yacht-Race.—The New-York Yacht Club have resolved to try the deep-sea sailing of their members. They are organizing a race for the 20th of July, in which the yachts of the Club, rated according to their rig and their capacity, are to test their speed and quality on a course stretching from Owl's Head, Long Island to the Light-Boat at Cape May, and back again. The owners are not to be vexed with fantastical "allowances of time," and as two entries in each class will be required to put that class into the race, there will be no drifting into prizes, but a good, honest, wholesome competition, such as becomes amateur sailors, who are really sailors as well as amateurs. We trust, for the sake of our nautical good name, that this race will be handsomely made up and gallantly contested; and we hope to see some foreign flags upon the course.

The Brooklyn Water Commission.

The Aldermen of Brooklyn are endeavoring to imitate in a feeble way the example of the New-York City Fathers. Under the new "Water bill" the Mayor was to nominate and the Aldermen to confirm two of the new Water Commissioners, while the existing Water Board was to appoint the other two. The 25th of April was the day fixed for the Aldermen to convene and act upon the Mayor's nomination; nothing was said of the time when the other two should be appointed. The Aldermen by one device and another have up to this day escaped action in the matter. On Thursday evening the subject was taken from the table, when one of the majority proceeded to make a speech of sufficient length to empty the house of a quorum, when of course there was an adjournment. Like our own exemplary Board in the case of the City Inspector, the grievance is that the Mayor did not consult the confirming power before nominating. Moreover, Alderman Dayton, in an argument which does more credit to his originality than to his reading, claimed that inasmuch as the Commissioners have hitherto failed to make their appointments, there are now four vacancies which must all to be filled by a two-thirds vote of the Common Council on the nomination of the Mayor. The most amusing part of all this squabble is that there is really no sort of damage done by the delay—since, for a long time yet to come, the existing Board of Water Commissioners can perform all the essential duties that would devolve on a new and permanent Board. The factious majority are keeping their own friends out of power, and the City of Churches gets on admirably under the control of the same unpaid gentlemen who two months ago were represented as leading her headlong to her ruin. The works can now deliver nearly six million gallons of water a day, and a supply of eight millions would suffice for a year to come. But under the statute, the present Board are only authorized and commanded to turn the works over to the control of a permanent Board, when so completed as to deliver ten million gallons daily. More happy than ourselves, the good people of Brooklyn can amuse themselves with the lively civil war in their Aldermanic Board without suffering any rea detriment from its consequences.

A Word in Time.

Probably the first consequence of Mr. Delavan's inauguration as Street Inspector will be a decided increase in the bills of mortality. If this should be the case, we must beg our readers not to be alarmed. It will be the best "first proof" which Mr. Delavan can give of his fitness for the post which he is to fill.

Mayor Tiemann yesterday called the attention of the Health Commissioners to the loose way in which "burial permits" have long been issued and recorded. Upon the reports accompanying petitions for these permits it is that the bills of mortality are founded; and if the reports are loosely drawn up, the statistics based upon them must, of course, be unreliable.

Nor should it be overlooked that the immediate effect of every decided outbreak of the Press against the abuses of the Street Department, has heretofore been the signal for a sudden improvement in the records of mortality. In the absence of multiplied independent vouchers, the proverbial veracity of figures cannot be safely insured. If, then, the new *régime* is to sweep our City as clean as the promises of the new chief give us reason to expect it will, we must prepare to see the bills of mortality expand, at first, beyond the figures to which we have been recently accustomed, without at once inferring the presence of some secret and murderous epidemic.

Lord Ellenborough on English History.—The Earl of Ellenborough, better known in political history as the "wild elephant," in consequence of his violent conduct in the administration of Indian affairs, has just been delivering himself of a speech on the Italian question at a Rifle Club meeting in Cheltenham. His lordship has a charming residence near this pleasant watering-place, and is of course a high authority with the good people of the town. His speech was sufficiently characteristic and sufficiently insignificant, save for the curious illustration it affords of the complacency with which an average English public meeting will listen to balderdash and blunders from a peer, which would provoke infinite laughter if ventilated by a less conspicuous personage. The Earl was very gentle in his dealings with Austria, for which he deserves special credit, as his wife eloped from him some twenty-five years ago with the Austrian Ambassador in London, Prince Schwarzenberg; but very bitter upon France and Russia. It was in eulogizing the disposition of the English people to defend themselves by forming rifle clubs and volunteer military companies, however, that the Earl was most eloquent and most inexact In this connection he "reminded the audience that England, since the time of King John, had not felt the foot of a single armed foreigner:" and for this statement was rewarded with vociferous "cheers." Yet it is surely quite impossible that in this "cheering" audience of respectable English provincials there should not have been at least a few schoolboys capable of "reminding" his Lordship that he was dealing rather cavalierly with the Muse of History. Had England not felt in 1688 the feet of several thousand "armed foreigners" guarding Dutch William to his usurpation of the British throne, the Duke Francis, of Modena, might to-day having been ruling a very different England from the free and prosperous island which the Cheltenham Rifles are making ready to defend.

And the dragoons and grenadiers of the Prince of Orange are not the only "armed foreigners" whom England has seen since John Lackland departed this life. When Henry III. was crowned at Gloucester, not very far from Cheltenham, the Dauphin of France held London City and claimed the English throne. For two centuries the House of Percy won renown by its perpetual resistance to the "armed foreigners" who desolated the English borders, and made the name of Scotland famous in the world. But little more than a hundred years have passed since the Highland tartans and the lilies of France struck terror into the British capital, and held at Derby for a time the key of central England. And hundreds of living Englishmen may well remember the days of distress and nights of alarm which followed upon all the English coasts, the tidings of each successive foray of the bold American sailor whose privateersmen scoured the English seas in company with the victorious men-of-war of Louis XVI.

The Newark Riot and the Telegraph.—To vindicate their own reputation, if for no other purpose, the citizens of Newark should ferret out the author of the atrociously false telegram which appeared in the New-York papers on Thursday morning. A private citizen, who considered his rights trespassed upon by the enlargement of a church edifice situated in front of his residence, with the help of a hired man knocked down part of the fence which had been erected around the building, under the direction of the city authorities. Thereupon a lineal descendant of Baron Munchausen, whose crystaline lens must be of the nature of reduplicating magnifying glasses, sends off a dispatch to the Associated Press, substituting twenty men for every one present, and dignifying a contemptible piece of petty spite by the name of a general disturbance. The result of this hoax was that the crowd which had assembled to see the predicted riot, itself fulfilled the mischievous prophecy. With the shameful imbecility of the Newark authorities, or with the merits of the quarrel itself, we have at present nothing to do. But we have a right to complain that the agency of the Associated Press should have been made the means of accomplishing the objects of private recklessness or malice. If this case were a solitary instance of abuse of the telegraph it would be bad enough; but the same sort of thing is constantly happening, and it is time that a stop should be put to it. The Sardinian Government has just established a school for the education of telegraphers, who are to be trained not merely in the special practical mysteries of their art, but also to the general use of their faculties as reasoning and responsible beings. Unless a domestic reform shall be speedily effected in the administration of our own telegraphs, we shall inevitably be brought to the necessity of sending to Sardinia for help.

Another Laurel for Morphy.—The Champion of Chess, who from boyhood has never lost a single match, has again been guided by his lucky star to victory. The final game in his match with Mr. Thompson was played at the New-York Club Rooms in the University on Friday afternoon. At the termination the whole score was:

Morphy, 5; Thompson, 3; Drawn, 1.

This result will surprise every one, great as have been the victor's former achievements on both sides of the ocean. To give such a player as Mr. Thompson the enormous odds of the knight—to contend against the further disadvantages of what the *connoisseurs* term *close games*, which his adversary insisted upon playing in every encounter—this is assuredly a greater feat than winning on even terms of an Anderssen or a Harrwitz. At the close of the match, which was witnessed, in spite of the weather, by a crowd of spectators, Mr. Morphy bore his victory and Mr. Thompson his defeat with equal complacency. The whole affair has excited great interest in the chess circles of the City. In this connection, we may also state, that nothing could be further from the truth than the assertion made lately by a morning cotemporary, that all Mr. Morphy's games are played for money. Of his innumerable contests in Europe, only two matches were so played, and this only at the solicitation of his antagonists, and in one of those, after winning, Mr. Morphy, for a long time, declined to accept the stakes. The amount thus won by him in Europe, was a little more than $500, while the expenses of his tour amounted to five or six times that sum.

"Memorial Memoranda."—The "New-York Sabbath Committee's Document, No. 7," has just been published, and contains some important and well-condensed matter in relation to the Sunday liquor traffic. Among other things are the Memorial, with the large number of most respectable names attached to it, the comments of the City Press, and the opinions of the various journals on the subject of public drinking fountains. Great credit is due to the committee who have had the matter in charge for the discreet manner in which they have conducted their unyielding efforts to put an end to a demoralizing and wretched traffic. There has been neither fanaticism nor rancor in the proceedings of the Committee; they have dealt with their opponents in firm but Christian-like manner, and have prudently refrained from attempting to carry their scheme of operations one inch beyond the point where they could be sustained not only by the law, but by the sanction of all prudent citizens, without regard to sect or party. If the Sunday liquor traffic can be abolished in this City, it will be through the means of such discreet and sagacious measures as have been taken to suppress it by the "Sabbath Committee."

The Wheat Crop in Ohio, and the Damage

From the Cleveland Herald, June 16.

It is now generally conceded that the quadrangular Territory bounded on the South by the National Road, on the West by the railroad from Columbus to Sandusky, and on the East by Pennsylvania, is where the frost has been the most destructive, and that *outside of these lines it has only extended in narrow strips in occasional places.* The first query is, What was the product of that tract of country? In 1857 Ohio had the largest wheat crop that was gathered for many years, the quantity being by return to the State Auditor 25,397,614 bushels, of which quantity the above described district *north* of the five counties through which the National Road passes, amounted to 6,270,270 bushels. If we add to this the product of the five counties through which the road passes, the total amount produced in the "infected district," was 7,907,913 bushels, leaving as the product of the rest of the State 17,489,701 bushels. Supposing that three-quarters of the crop in the "infected district" is a total loss, it would still leave the State a crop of nineteen and a half millions of bushels, for it will be admitted that the increased breadth sown south of the National Road, and in the western counties of the State, will more than balance the loss sustained by frost outside the frosted district. With the ample allowance made for the loss by the frost in the quadrangle, joined to the increased breadth sown, compared with 1857, we think a safe conjecture is made in estimating the present crop, *over and above the loss by frost at twenty-two millions of bushels of wheat.* If we call the population of the State 2,500,000, and allow four bushels as the average consumption of each individual, and the number of acres devoted to wheat as being 2,000,000, requiring 4,000,000 bushels for seed, we still have a surplus of 8,000,000 bushels beyond our requirements for food and seed. In making these statements we aim to be candid, to look at the loss full in the face, and to neither lengthen nor shorten figures to fit any theory suggested by the disaster.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, June 15, arrives at the following conclusions: "The wheat and rye crops, in all Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, in the Eastern Counties of Ohio ten miles or so back from the Ohio River, and from Lake Erie and east of a line drawn, say from Portsmouth on the Ohio River, to Sandusky City on Lake Erie, are badly injured, fully to the extent of one-third of the crop; in some places the injury is one-half, and even more in Western Pennsylvania, but the average loss is we think not over one-third. In the remaining portion of this State the injury to the wheat is but slight, and is confined to the low grounds on the 'ridge.' As far, then, as regards the injury done the wheat crop by frost, it is comparatively not as large as might be at first supposed, and if the crop matures well where not injured the loss of that killed will be hardly felt, and will in itself have but a small influence upon prices.

There is no doubt that this frost has produced greater alarm than the facts justify. Similar frosts have occurred in other years. On the night of May 29, 1845, a frost occurred which cut down the wheat and corn pretty generally, according to reports, producing great sensation throughout the country, in both financial and commercial circles. Farmers rushed into market, and purchased wheat and hauled it off in their wagons, to provide against the expected famine, and prices of both wheat and flour advanced fifty per cent. The weather during June was very dry, which added to the alarm, but the Summer passed over and the harvest came, and by turning over our files to the 22d of August of the same year, we find flour abundant, and a drug in this market at *two dollars and sixty-five cents* per barrel, and choice brands two dollars and sev[illegible]five cents, and the complaints about the ravages of the frost disappeared. Now we do not mean by this to intimate that flour will sell as low as these rates the coming Fall, but simply to show that humanity instinctively exaggerates its troubles, and this is one of the peculiar features of our nature in all ages."

The Economy of Different Charities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my note so kindly published in your columns a few days since did not meet the wishes of our mutual friend, the Rev. C. L. Brace, may I impose on your good nature for a similar space to make another attempt. The report of the "Children's Aid Society," published this year, on page 11 says, "There have been provided with homes and employment, since the formation of this Society, 4,346 persons." Since the Home for the Friendless was opened, the Managers have provided homes and employment for 10,860 persons, between three and four thousand of them children. During these twelve years there has been expended by the Society in the purchase of lots, erection of buildings, furniture, maintaining the "Home," salaries of missionary, visitors, teachers, traveling expenses, insurance, interest, postage, stationery, &c., $167,730 04; if this sum be divided by the whole number of the Society's beneficiaries, the average cost is $15 35 for each. If the cost of buildings, furniture and lots, which is $63,705 36 be deducted from the expenses of the Home, the cost per head is but $9 58. The Society can at any time sell their real estate for a sum considerably greater than its first cost. Their six lots were purchased for $11,[illegible], while their present market value is not less than $40,000.

The Home for the Friendless was not erected exclusively for the benefit of friendless children; but equally for friendless virtuous women, and this fact has always been made prominent by the Society. Why should Mr. B. so unqualifiedly disparage the work of snatching a virtuous, but poor, friendless, homeless girl from an abyss of temptation, and placing her in a position of employment and comparative safety? If it were his sister, or child, would he not regard her as worth the cost of shelter, food, and raiment, at the "Home of the Friendless" for a few days, or even weeks, until she could be thus provided for? Hundreds upon hundreds have been thus rescued through the "Home," who were as well worth the effort as any man's sister or child. I beg Mr. Brace to look at his remarks under this head again, and see if he has not put himself in a false position. If his want of discrimination in selecting the young women sent away by the Children's Aid Society has been a source of trouble, he must not conclude that older persons, with better facilities, may not be more successful.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless, with long experience and observation, rejoice in this department of their labor. The Children's Aid Society have sent away many hundreds of men and women; does Mr. Brace disapprove of this, and has he tried to stop it? The last report (page 50) contains a very long letter from a German sewing girl; was it not as good a work to send her as some one of the miserable street girls described in their reports?

Mr. B. reads the "Home Managers" a lecture for receiving orphans while there are Institutions endowed for this purpose, thus making the "public pay twice for the same work." The object of the Managers is not to retain their children at the Home, but as soon as possible to place them in families; and unless the character or habits of the children are such as to make detention necessary, they are located at the earliest possible moment. It is, I believe, the policy of our Orphan Asylums not to adopt children, but to retain them until they are 14 years old. I am safe in saying *this* Society have adopted 500 children under 5 years of age. Had these been placed in Institutions to remain until they were 14, it would have been an additional expense to this City of at least $175,000—a larger sum than the entire expenses of the Home, including buildings, &c., for twelve years. I ask attention to the fact, that of the 779 sent out by the Aid Society last year, 414, or more than one-half were orphans and half-orphans. Mr. B. is a Trustee of that Society, and one of its employers; did he oppose their sending out these orphans? How could he consent to making our overtaxed citizens pay twice for taking care of these 414 orphans? That is a bad "rut."

As Mr. Brace originated or started this investigation, all the *good* evolved by it must of course fall to his credit; but I cannot forbear going on a little further. Has he proved that it costs the Home from $80 to $100, or even from $50 to $60 each, to take care of its *protegés?* It was generous in him to make a discount of nearly one half from his first figures. Now, since he came down for the "Home," can he not afford to go up a little on his figures for the Aid Society? Their report states that their Industrial Schools are supported by other Associations, and are not consequently a tax upon them; the revenue from the Newsboys' Lodging Rooms, and the moneys acknowledged for that particular purpose, I judge must nearly or quite meet its disbursements. The Treasurer's report says the expenditures for the last year were $17,399 29. The number sent away by the Society being 779, the cost it would seem for each one sent away last year by the Aid Society must have been more than $22. The Treasurer gives no details as to the cost of transportation, salaries, rent, &c. But I would ask if the cost be $15 or $22 to the Aid Society, since the Home for the Friendless has done the work, so far, at a less cost, whether "the expense of buildings" should be such a fruitful theme for appeals, addresses, reports, &c.; and that the question of economy may be more readily reached, for a moment look at the location of their parties. In the last annual report of the Aid Society, on page 24, it is said the object of the Society is "Taking destitute and exposed children from the City to the West (between 4,000 and 5,500 have been so transplanted.") I think all the emanations from the Aid Society, are of such a nature as to make, what I presume, is the universal impression, viz: that the great mass of those who have been sent away by them have gone West, hence it has been easy to make the reputation of doing their work economically. Now, let us see how nearly 4,000 or 5,000 children have been sent West. In the last four years their reports show that 3,410 persons were all that were provided for by them; of whom 571 were men and women. Of the whole number 460 were located in this City; 144 on Long Island; in other parts of this State, 435. Pennsylvania, 235; New-Jersey, 218; Connecticut, 279; New-Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, together, 203; Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan; Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, 1,094; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, District Columbia, 30; other places, 112. There is an item of 210 sewing women that does not, I think, appear in the above distribution of parties; it is quite possible there may be some small errors in my analysis. From this analysis it will appear that not more than one-third have gone to the West, and more than one-half will not probably average a distance of fifty miles from the City. I am sure if Mr. B. will look this all over he will agree with me that to do this work for $22, or even $15 per head, is after all not worth saying quite so much about as to economy.

I close by most heartily responding to my friend's suggestion "that an overhauling of our charities is needed every now and then," and beg him at once to secure the appointment of a "ventilating" committee, to examine into the entire operations of the associations at work for the friendless, homeless, vagrant adults and children. Let the committee be entirely disconnected with the societies, and let half of them be chosen from communities where our children are sent. Let it be ascertained whether parties sent remain where they are placed, how many of them come back to New-York, or become wandering vagabonds in other regions. Are they honest, industrious, and virtuous, or are they, many, very many of them, idle, dishonest, and licentious? Mr. Brace speaks of the societies getting into "ruts." I shall not wonder if this committee should find some of them in ruts so deep that the best Western teams will not be able to draw them out; and if my friend will secure us such a committee I will release him from his pledge, to prove that it costs the Home of the Friendless from $80 to $100 to take care of a child.

S. B. HALLIDAY.

Mount Vernon Fund.

In pursuance of their plan, the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association will continue their report from the last one given.

The following sums have been received:

Baron Steuben Lodge, F. & A. M. Stokes, Oneida County, through E. A. Nesbitt, Esq.	$5 00
Hall Clayton & Co. printers, New-York City	5 00
Ten persons in their employ	9 75
New-York City, through Mrs. C. P. Daly, Standing Committee	85 00
Mrs. Edmund Miller, through Mrs. C. P. Daly, Standing Committee	9 00
Through Mrs Henry Quackenboss, L. M., New-York City	2 00
Through Mrs. A. S. Main, L. M., New-York City	20 00
Through Miss Shepard, L. M., New-York City	108 00
John J. Bloomfield, stationer, New-York City	3 00
Wm. W. Rose and family, stationer, New-York City	7 00
West Granville, Washington County, through Miss Eliza Shumway, L. M.	17 10
Through Miss Helen D. Nelson, L. M., Ravenswood, Queens County	129 31
Through Mrs Sarah McGraw, L. M., Dryden, Tompkins County	21 00
Through Miss Mary McFarlane, L. M., Yonkers, Westchester County	17 25
Through Washington Hunt, S. C., Niagara Co.	100 00
Through Horatio Seymour, S. C., Oneida County	143 40
Through David Rumsey, L. M., Bath, Steuben County	121 89
Claverack School, Columbia County	1 54
Proceeds of Mount Vernon Lectures, through Mrs. Haight, L. M., Goshen, Orange County	26 65
Total	$841 89

ELIZABETH J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

No. 25 Cooper Institute, June [illegible]

By an order in Council, taking effect on the 15th of June, considerable reductions have been made on the tolls upon the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. On the Welland Canal, articles in the third class have been reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents per ton; those in the fourth class from 25 cents to 20 cents; those in the fifth class from 30 cents to 25 cents, and those in the sixth class from $1 to 50 cents, whilst boards, planks, scantling and other sawed lumber, which lately paid 30 cents per 1,000 superficial feet, are now charged 20 cents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Discharge of the Orion's Crew.—The two Lieutenants of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion* were yesterday examined as witnesses before United States Commissioner Bridgham, in the case of the alleged slaver bark *Orion*. The mate, supercargo and crew were all present; the latter were all down-east looking sailors. Very little that is new in relation to the case appeared upon the examination; the facts of the capture, of the search of the vessel, and the cargo from on board being particularly described. The prisoners were discharged; the Commissioner holding that there was not sufficient evidence that the crew knew they were going on a slave voyage to make them responsible in the meaning of the statute. The Lieutenants were among the first and most cordial in their greetings of the mates and the crew for their release, and they all appeared much rejoiced to be relieved from their uncertain position. Mr. Morgan has steadfastly adhered to his statement, made from the beginning, that the vessel was intended for a legal trading voyage. He speaks very highly of Capt. Hanna, and says he was disabled by sickness some time before reaching the coast. He had been wounded by a scraper on the top of his head, while in Cuba, some time since, and Morgan states that Capt. Hanna was evidently out of his right mind. The acts of the English officers who boarded the *Orion*, he says, added to his difficulties. Morgan says the British officers endeavored to bribe him to haul down the American colors and surrender the bark to them, offering to let him take whatever he wished from the vessel, to pay his way to the United States, and give him such sum of money as he might name. One of the Lieutenants said he had no doubt of this statement of the mate. The Lieutenants also exonerated him (the mate) from any complicity in the voyage, and cited his promptness in conveying information of the vessel to the man-of-war, as proof of his innocence of any connection with the slave trade.

Health Commissioners.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners at 12 M., yesterday, Daniel E. Delavan, the new City Inspector, and all the other members of the Board, except Councilmen Cornell, were present. The Mayor introduced Mr. Delavan to the members of the Board severally, and they congratulated him upon his appointment. A communication from John Wheeler, complaining of a nuisance on vacant lots on the north side of Thirteenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, was referred to the City Inspector. The City Inspector reported that the nuisance—garbage and filth on vacant lots—at No. 49 Bowery, had been abated, at a cost of $15, which had been charged to the premises. He also reported that 15 cases of cattle-hoofs, in a putrid state, had been found at Pier No. 19 East River. They had been left there to be shipped to London by the ship *Plymouth Rock*, but they had been refused on account of their offensive condition. It was directed that they be removed to the Corporation Yard, unless their owner took care of them before 4 P. M. The Mayor called attention to the loose manner in which burial permits had been heretofore granted by the City Inspector's department. The subject was referred to Drs. Miller and Rockwell. In the reports of officers detailed to examine the condition of the streets in the different Wards, several of which were presented yesterday, it is set forth that the streets are in a better condition now than they have been for a year past. The Board adjourned to Monday, 12 M.

The Race Between Tar River and Bill Cheatham.—Notwithstanding the heavy and continuous rain-storm of yesterday, the match between *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham*, three-mile heats, for $5,000, was run over Fashion Course. There was but a moderate attendance. Before starting, *Bill Cheatham* was the favorite, $100 to $40; and those who ventured to accept even that were laughed at, as it was supposed to be impossible that *Tar River* could carry 17 pounds more weight than *Bill Cheatham* through mud ankle deep and save his reputation. The horses started during a heavy shower, *Bill Cheatham* leading—a position he held during the first two miles. *Tar River* then took the lead and came home ahead, to the surprise of all, winning the heat in 6 minutes and 12¼ seconds. After the first heat, many who had risked their money on *Bill Cheatham* tried to get bets on *Tar River*, but without success. *Tar River* was then the favorite at $100 to $10. The second heat *Tar River* took the lead and kept it throughout, winning the heat in 6 minutes and 17½ seconds, and the race.

Rev. Dr. Thompson on "Italy and the War."—Despite the weather, Rev. Dr. Thompson lectured to a numerous audience last night, in the new Broadway Tabernacle, on "Italy and the War." He expressed strong sympathy with the struggle now being made to vindicate the cause of the freedom of the nationalities in Italy, found fault with Mazzini for being somewhat of a visionary, but lauded Garibaldi in terms of unlimited praise. He described the relative geographical positions and political affinities and resources of the several States which are contained within the Italian peninsula, discussed at length the questions as to the capacity of the Italians for self-government, and answered it in the affirmative; and finally expressed the gratification which he felt at the prospect which the existing war presented of a speedy termination of the Papal power. The assemblage was enthusiastic in its repeated demonstrations of concurrence in his views.

Anniversary Excursion of Company A Eighth Regiment—Washington Greys.—This Company, under command of Capt. C. H. Burtis, paraded yesterday to celebrate their Twenty-eighth Anniversary. Arrangements had been made to visit Flushing L. I.; and despite the very unfavorable weather the Company proceeded to that place in the steamboat *Ceres*, which had been chartered for the occasion. At 2 o'clock the Company partook of a dinner provided by the proprietors of the Flushing Hotel, after which sentiments in honor of the President of the United States, Governor of the State, &c., were proposed and drunk. The toast in honor of Col. Lyons, Commandant of the Eighth Regiment, and formerly Captain of this Company, was cheered with great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Captain Burtis, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Woods, Lieut. Simmons, Mr. Slate, an old member of the Company, and several others. The Company paraded 45 muskets, and at about 6 o'clock returned home, well pleased with their excursion, notwithstanding the rain.

The Coming Fourth of July Celebration.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council charged with the expenditure of $5,000 in celebrating the National Birthday, met at 3½ P. M., yesterday, in room No. 8 City Hall, the Chairman, Alderman Peck, presiding. None of the sub-committees were prepared to report. One uninteresting communication was read and the Committee adjourned to Monday, 3 P. M.

Police Commissioners.—The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 P. M. yesterday, transacted some routine business not at all interesting to the public, and adjourned to Friday next.

Counterfeits.—Last evening a band of counterfeiters attempted to flood the City with bogus $2 bills, on the Central Bank of Middletown, Ct., and bills of the same denomination on the Hanover Bank of New-York City. The Police discovered the attempted fraud, and notified all shop-keepers.

Police Reports.

An Ex-Member of the California Legislature Arrested for Forgery.—The Detective Police, yesterday, arrested Isaac N. Cardoga, an Ex-Member of the California Legislature, on a charge of forgery and false pretences. William Coleman, of the firm of Coleman & Co., brokers, No. 88 Wall-street, was the complainant. According to the statement of Mr. Coleman, Cardoga called, in April last, at their office, and asked them to cash a letter of credit for $50, signed by one of their correspondents in San Francisco. Supposing the letter to be genuine, they paid the amount, less the exchange. They recently learned that it was a forgery. Cardoga was arrested at his boarding-house in Leroy-place. On searching him three checks were found, one for $150, and one for $50 on the Leather Manufacturer's Bank, and one for $100 on the Nassau Bank, having the forged signatures of McKillop and Wood, of this City. A promissory note for $150, purporting to have been drawn by John J. Jacobs, of San Francisco, was also found, but whether it is forged or genuine is not known. In his trunk, among a package of private papers, was a letter addressed to President Buchanan, bearing the names of several prominent Democratic politicians in San Francisco, asking Mr. Cardoga's appointment as Commercial Agent at St. Thomas. Mr. Cardoga's devotion to Democratic principles while in the California Legislature are highly eulogized in this letter. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly and committed for examination.

Grand Larcenies.—John Daly was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing three watches and a chain belonging to Mr. George B. Ramsey, of No. 96 East Twenty-fourth-street. He confessed the theft, and gave up the property. Matilda Neimer, who lived at a disreputable house in Canal-street, was arrested, accused of stealing a diamond pin worth $50 from Dennis Sullivan, of No. 132 Water-street. Both were committed to Essex Market Prison for trial.

Attempt to Pass Counterfeit Money.—Two young men, giving their names as Walter Edwards and Henry Wood, were yesterday committed by Justice Quackenbush to Jefferson Market Prison, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Delaware City Bank. They offered the bill at several liquor stores, until their persistent efforts led to their arrest.

Clerk Charged with Embezzlement.—Mr. G. Dowling, a clerk in the employ of John T. Lord, dry goods merchant at No. 256 Grand-street, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of embezzling money belonging to his employer. Justice Brennan locked him up for trial.

Board of Councilmen.

RUSS PAVEMENT—STREET ACROSS THE PARK—DRINKING HYDRANTS.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour.

Councilman Bulteel offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Empire Regatta Club for the sum of three hundred dollars, to be expended in prizes for a rowing match to take place on the Fourth of July. Laid over.

Councilman Laimbeer offered a resolution directing the Croton Board to have the Broadway pavement chipped, beveled or grooved by Messrs. Beales and James forthwith without contract. Laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in amending the ordinance laying out a street across the Park, by inserting Croton Aqueduct Department in place of the Street Department.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Special Committee of Three to confer with the Croton Board with reference to completing the New Reservoir. Councilmen Laimbeer, Frear and Platt were appointed.

A long debate occurred on the question of awarding the contract for constructing the gate-house to Baldwin & Jaycox.

On motion of Mr. Bulteel, the matter was laid over, and made the special order for Monday evening.

The resolution directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of any persons who were concerned in the murder of Fanny Deane Halsey was laid on the table.

Among the general orders was a report of the Special Committee in favor of directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to place, in such public situations as they might select, fifty hydrants, for the sake of determining which pattern might be best.

Councilman Bulteel opposed the motion. He thought the "tag rag and bobtail" which crowded around the hydrant near the rotunda showed how they would be used were more hydrants put up. They would become a public nuisance in six months.

Councilman Ottarson asked whether the gentleman was opposed to giving the people a drink of cold water.

Councilman Bulteel replied that he was in favor of giving the people all the water they wanted, but he was satisfied these hydrants would become a nuisance.

Councilman Rhodes spoke persistently in favor of the hydrants made by the Brooklyn Company.

Councilman Ottarson was willing to amend the resolution so that ten, twenty or forty of those made by that Company should be tried. He was anxious the various sorts should be experimented on.

It was finally decided that no action could be taken on the subject, as there were not members enough present to adopt the report constitutionally.

The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Attacked by a Cow.—On Thursday afternoon, as Mrs. Mary Bowley, of Steuben-street, was crossing a vacant lot on Ryerson-street, she in some manner excited the ire of a cow. The animal made a furious attack upon her, throwing her down, and trampling upon her. A policemen of the Fourth Precinct rescued Mrs. Bowley, and took her home. Fortunately, she was more frightened than hurt.

Paul Morphy.—This gentleman visited Brooklyn Thursday, at the invitation of the Brooklyn Chess Club. He played several games at the rooms of the Chess Club, beating easily the two best players in Brooklyn, giving them the odds of a Queen's Knight.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.—The names of the boys who rescued three young ladies from drowning, at Ravenswood, on Wednesday afternoon last, are; Alexander Shaw, Edwin Dusenberry and David Dusenberry.

The Offal Contract.—The offal contract has been awarded to Francis Swift. The city is to pay him at the rate of $12,000 per annum.

The Courts.—City Court Calendar for this day—No. 15, Bickford and wife *vs.* Dougherty.

Circuit Court.—Judge Lott ordered that an adjourned Circuit be held at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th day of July next.

Issues of law and issues of fact triable without a jury, in actions in which issue has been joined since the first day of March last, may be noticed for that time, and will be heard in the following order:

1. Issues of law.
2. Issues of fact in foreclosure cases.
3. Issues of fact in other actions.

Causes now on the calendar duly noticed will be first heard without further notice.

Notes of issue in actions noticed for the adjourned Circuit must be filed eight days previously, and must distinctly designate whether it is a demurrer, a foreclosure case, or otherwise.

A Strawberry Growl.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of the "Strawberry Festival," held by Henry Ward Beecher's congregation, at David's Island on Thursday, induces me to tell you something of my experience in that disgraceful imposition. I sent, from my family, three boys and a lady to this "Festival." The eldest boy is 18, the next 10 and the next 5. Mr. Beecher had promised them, from the pulpit last Sunday, a "reasonable quantity" of strawberries and ice-cream if they would go, and the same promise was repeated in the printed circulars which they picked up in the pews on that day. Tickets 50 cents, and a "limited number" sold.

They found on the boat a heterogeneous crowd of people—of which, cooks, chambermaids, and they who eat cabbages, seemed to be a majority. It was a selfish crowd as well as odorous, that seemed to care less for children's comfort, or for the common courtesies of life, than for number *one!* Arrived at the island, they were unable, by reason of the jam and the violence, to procure any strawberries or ice-cream, until the crowd had demolished the tables; when, through some friends, they were furnished with *one saucer of cream for four of them*, and *two baskets of strawberries*, which certainly was not a "reasonable quantity," nor what they had been promised. They were obliged to pay for a glass of ice-water; and as for cups or spoons, or any convenience of any kind, they were as scarce as the strawberries, and as impossible to discover as the "Christian charity" of the occasion. The whole affair was, in my opinion, a disgrace to the "Committee," (if there was any Committee,) and to the Church, (if there was any Church.) There must have been 1,500 persons in the crowd—a very "limited number" to purchase tickets—and somebody must have made a good deal of money out of it at the expense of the few decent people who were induced to buy tickets. B.

Brooklyn, Friday, June 17, 1859.

OBITUARY.

Chancellor Dargan, of South Carolina, died at Charleston on the 13th of June. The *Courier* says: "He served with ability and characteristic fidelity as Commissioner in Equity, and would have been longer in office, had such been his desire. He represented Darlington District in the Senate for a term, we believe, but the duties and demands of his profession, in which he recognized the highest standard, were ever foremost in his view; and in due time he received a proper and richly earned recognition to a call to the Chancery Bench in 1847."

John A. French, a well-known business man of Boston, died June 14. Mr. French was one of the earliest movers in the Public Garden enterprise, and to his unwearied exertions for the past ten or fifteen years (says the *Traveller*) Boston is indebted for many of the fine trees with which that place of public resort is now adorned.

The Rev. Dr. Wilber, President of the Wesleyan Female College in Ohio, died at Cincinnati, June 11, aged 53. From the first session of the College, in September, 1842, he was its Principal, and since that time he has worked for the prosperity of the institution. Nearly 500 graduates have received their diplomas at his hands.

Hon. Freeman Galusha, of Jericho, Vt., died suddenly, June 14, at the age of 73. He held various offices of honor in Vermont, among them that of Assistant Judge of Chittenden County Court. He was a son of Jonas Galusha, who was for five years Governor of Vermont.

Nathaniel Ray Greene, the last surviving son of Major-General Greene, of the Revolution, died at his residence in Middletown, Conn., June 11. He was 79 years of age. The only surviving child of General Greene is Mrs. Littlefield, who now resides in Mississippi.

Court of Appeals, June 17, 1859.—Nos. 363, 364, 113, struck off.

No. 52—Merrick *vs.* Gordon. Argued; Mr. T. Jenkins for appellant; Mr. E. Allen for respondent.

No. 2—Bennett *vs.* Brown. Argued; Mr. F. Kernan for appellant; Mr. J. A. Hathaway for respondent.

Calendar for June 18.—Nos. 12½, 47, 54, 53, 36, 45, 22, 55, 56, 57.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Shall I be a Lawyer, Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Author or Farmer? A phrenological examination will help you to decide. FOWLER AND WELLS, No 308 Broadway, give charts and written descriptions daily.

Fashionable Summer Hats
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW,
By BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Decorations in Fresco and Encaustic in the highest style of art, promptly executed, and upon reasonable terms, by EDWARD ENGEL, Artist, No. 920 Broadway.

When Does the Boat Start?—How many poor sunburnt individuals will ask this question, and no answer save in DINSMORE'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER? Only 5 cents. No. 9 Spruce st., New-York.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 29, JUNE 17, 1859.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
42	69	48	26	21	7	52	25	68	59	27	5

EXTRA CLASS NO. 30, JUNE 17, 1859.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.
67	66	44	71	58	7	25	13	31	48	35	33	73

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.

Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 17th day of June, 1859.

JAMES M. PRENTISS, W. R. SYMONS, } Commissioners.
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Travelers, Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House.

The Smithsonian is the best Hotel in the City.
The Smithsonian reserves its best rooms for travelers.
The Smithsonian is on Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
The Smithsonian is conducted on the European plan.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 50 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 75 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for $1 a day.
The Smithsonian has parlors for $2 a day.
The Smithsonian gives excellent meals for 50 cents.
The Smithsonian dinner, at 5 o'clock, for 50 cents.
Costs a dollar for the raw material in market.
The Smithsonian is also on the American plan.
The Smithsonian charges $2 a day
for what costs $2 50 at other first-class hotels.
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House!
If you now stop elsewhere, quit, and come here.
Gentlemen, stop to breakfast on your way to business,
And stop and dine for 50 cents on your way back.

Inaccuracies of the New-York Directory.—Those who have been omitted, or those who have been misrepresented, either in address, or name, or business, or otherwise affected or injured by the inaccuracies and errors of the New-York City General Directory, are requested to send a note addressed to the

NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY ASSOCIATION,
Box No. 1,224 Post Office.

The New-York City Directory Association will be organized to furnish a complete, reliable and full Directory of the City of New-York, at 75 cents per volume less than the price the public now pay, and at one half the price now charged per name for putting names in capital letters, and one half the price per page for advertisements now charged.

A capital of $10,000 is already subscribed. Competent and experienced canvassers can address as herein.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisir's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Great Rush for Summer Hats.—THE EFFECT of the warm weather is visible in the rush for thin hats at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Crowds may be seen there at any hour of the day, doffing their heavy castors and donning some one of his numerous styles for Summer wear. WHITE has become the prince of down-town hatters, and prides himself on keeping the largest variety in the City. If a man cannot suit himself there he may as well conclude to go bareheaded.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.

A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.

Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

Shoes for the Seaside.—You are making preparations for your sojourn in the country. Everything is ready except your selection of articles of feet covering, which you will make from the extensive stock of CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. You are sensible. CANTRELL excels in his business, and he sells much cheaper than any other dealer in town. You do right to deal with CANTRELL.

Post-office Notice.—The mails for EUROPE *via* SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's Celebrated French Yoke SHIRTS—A new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the largest stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in the City, at BALLOU'S SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed—Combination of spring and hair mattress, with the comforts of feather beds without their disadvantages. Also, the $4 spring-bed which can be put in your carpet-bag. No. 289 Canal st., first door east of Broadway.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 229 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50, by mail or express.

Gauze Wool, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, and all the latest novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden lane.
GEORGE W. TRACY, Agent.

Perego's Summer Hosiery.—Zephyr Silk Undershirts and Drawers, also Gauze, Merino and Lisle Thread, wholesale or retail, at the usual low prices.
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

Wood—Shepard.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. W. W. Phillips, D. D., J. Wardell Wood to Mary Garrison, daughter of Thos. S Shepard, Esq., all of this City.

Skerrett—Taylor.—At Washington City, on Tuesday, June 14, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Joshua Mersell, Lieut. Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. Navy, to Miss Maggie Love, daughter of Capt. Algernon Sidney Taylor, of U. S. Marine Corps.

Reeve—Hudson.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 12, by the Rev. James Millet, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 423 Pearl st., Mr. Henry Reeve to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. James Hudson, all of this City.

Eaton—Foster.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. D. B. Eaton to Miss Annie S., daughter of Mr. Thomas R. Foster.

Salisbury—Bulkley.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. Mr. Sewell, Henry Salisbury, Jr., of this City, to Miss Frances C., daughter of Gen. Edward Bulkley, of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.

Hess—Cockburn.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 15, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hoes, John Hess, of Brooklyn, and Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Cockburn, of the former place.

Cocks—Willets.—At Westbury, L. I., on fifth day, sixth month, 16th, according to the order of the Society of Friends, Isaac H. Cocks to Mary T. Willets, daughter of the late William Willets, both of Westbury.

Swartwout—Berard.—At West Point, on Thursday, June 16, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by the Rev. M. M. Wells, John Swartwout to Mary A., daughter of the late Professor Berard.

Birdsall—Townsend.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 16, according to the order of the Society of Friends, James Birdsall, of this City, to Marianna, daughter of James S. Townsend of the former place.

Curtis—Steele.—In Auburn, on Thursday, June 9, by the Rev. Dr. Cressy, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Lewis A. Curtis, of New-York, to Miss Emma S. Steele of the former place.

Johnes—Beers.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, June 15, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, Rector, assisted by the Rev. G. S. Coit, D. D., of Bridgeport, Goldsmith D. Johnes, of Newbury, N. Y., to Mary G., daughter of Henry I. Beers, Esq.

DIED.

Rowland.—In this City, on Friday, June 17, Chauncy Coles, youngest son of David and Eliza F. Rowland, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West 37th st.

St. John.—In this City, on Friday, June 17, Caroline L. St. John, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Caledonian Social Union, No. 1, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday) from the residence of her parents, No. 31 Hester-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, [illegible], aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Francis Guerin, Esq., No. 139 West 12th-st.

Campbell.—On Friday, June 17, after a lingering illness, Mr. W. S. Campbell, in the 58th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., for interment, on Monday.

Shipley.—At his residence at West Farms, Westchester, on Tuesday, June 14, Morris Shipley, in the 75th year of his age.

Metcalf.—In the City of New Haven, on Thursday, June 16, Mrs. Anna, widow of the late Eliab Metcalf, aged 68 years, (formerly of New-York.)

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS.

The celebrated watches manufactured by HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON, of Liverpool, most perfect time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions and the latest styles; also, Silver and Plated Ware of all kinds, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depot No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

NOT IN THE DIRECTORY.—FROM SOME unexplained cause, JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer, No. 43 ANN-STREET, who has appeared in the City Directory for nearly a quarter of a century, is omitted this year, notwithstanding he paid to have his name inserted.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
OR $1 60 EACH,
OR $1 60 EACH,
OR $1 60 EACH.
MADE OF BEST
YORK MILL MUSLIN,
YORK MILL MUSLIN,
YORK MILL MUSLIN,
AND
FINE LINEN,
FINE LINEN.
READY MADE, ALL SIZES,
OR TO ORDER,
OR TO ORDER,
OR TO ORDER.
Warranted as good a Shirt as is sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO,
VERY BEST SHIRTS
THAT CAN BE MADE
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
ALSO, VERY BEST
THREE PLY LINEN COLLARS...$1 75 PER DOZEN.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS...$1 75 PER DOZEN.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS...$1 75 PER DOZEN.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
NECK TIES,
NECK TIES,
NECK TIES,
50 TO 75 CENTS EACH.
SHIRT BOSOMS, ALL LINEN, 50c, 75c, AND $1 EACH.
N. B.—THOSE WHO THINK I CANNOT MAKE A GOOD SHIRT FOR $18 PER DOZEN ARE MISTAKEN. HERE IS THE COST OF ONE DOZEN $18 FINE SHIRTS:

30 YARDS OF YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AT 14½c. PER YARD	$4 35
7 YARDS OF FINE LINEN, AT 50c. PER YARD	3 50
MAKING AND CUTTING	6 00
LAUNDRY, $1; BUTTONS AND COTTON, 50c	1 50
PROFIT	2 66
TOTAL	$18 00

WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS WOULD INFORM his friends throughout the United States and British Provinces, that he has taken a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, and opened a Medical Office, at NOS. 649 AND 651 BROADWAY, New-York, and is now ready to examine patients and prescribe vegetable remedies, in connection with his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for those various chronic diseases considered by physicians as incurable.

Dr. DODS' immense and well-known success in restoring the sick to health, he owes in a great measure to the faculty he possesses of accurately ascertaining the nature of the disease and its curability. If he cannot cure he will not take the case, and thus save the patient the expense of trying an experiment. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.

His charge for an examination and prescription is $10, giving the patient directions how to treat his own case for at least one month. After this, each visit to his office, for examination, prescription or advice, will be only $1, till cured.

Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, strengthening and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and enrich the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach. In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in Summer months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates, where fevers rage.

These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the wonder of the age, are manufactured by Dr. DODS only, and put up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the glass,

And are for sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD,
Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y., sole proprietor.
Price $1 50 per single bottle. A liberal discount made to druggists. All orders from a distance promptly supplied.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
TRULY A MEDICINE OF VIRTUE.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cures Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver Complaint, &c., &c.

This medicine is the only inward medicine that has been successful in curing Cancer; surely, then, it must have a potent influence on the blood and system. The multitude and greatness of the cures it has made for the past 15 years have astonished everybody, including the faculty of the City, many of whom now recommend it in their practice.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. Webb, No. 301 Broadway, of a severe case of Rheumatism.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mrs. Gore, No. 532 6th-av., of Scrofula, when the windpipe was exposed from the ulcers on the neck; it also cured her of Dyspepsia.

From time to time, 20,000 cases of its remarkable cures have been published in the New-York papers from parties whom it cured, and who are residents of this City.

75 cents a bottle; six bottles for $4.

Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Brooklyn—Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st.

E. D. GOODNOW & CO.
No. 435 BROADWAY,
Manufacturers of
PIGOT'S PATENT SPRING BEDS.
The best bed made in this or any other country for comfort, durability and economy.
PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES AND NETS.
An entire security against all kinds of insects, without obstructing the circulation of air; making a complete ornamental finish to the bedstead.
Also, elegant suites of enamelled furniture, from $25 and upwards. Pure curled hair mattresses, &c.
Also, rosewood parlor furniture.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.

This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE, or Complete Fisher's Manual for the United States; containing the Opinions and Practices of Experienced Anglers of Both Hemispheres.
1 vol., 12mo, with illustrations. $1 50.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

REFRIGERATORS!!!
BUY WINSHIP'S
SELF VENTILATING.
THE ONLY PERFECT PRESERVERS.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., Makers,
No. 442 Broadway.

SKIRTS AT MRS. FOSTER'S, NO. 439 Broadway; 200 dozen ladies', misses' and children's skirts to select from. The largest assortment in the City, from 25 cents for children's; 5s. to $4 each ladies' skirts. Skirts made to order.

WATER COOLERS.—THEY ARE DIFFERENT from the celebrated Ice-pitchers, designed principally for offices, and although it is handy to have them in the house, yet, from the chilling effect, they would be rated as "Family Jars." LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY Magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail, free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
CONTAINING THE FIRST CHAPTERS
OF
HARRY HAZEL'S
GREAT INDIAN ROMANCE,
THE MUTE SPY,
THE MUTE SPY,
THE MUTE SPY,
THE MUTE SPY,
THE MUTE SPY,
IS NOW OUT,
AND
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The unparalleled excitement among news-dealers throughout the country, and the vast orders in advance for the number of THE WEEKLY containing the opening portion of HARRY HAZEL'S LATEST and MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION, indicate that THE MUTE SPY will be

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SERIAL ROMANCE EVER PUBLISHED!
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SERIAL ROMANCE EVER PUBLISHED!
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SERIAL ROMANCE EVER PUBLISHED!
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SERIAL ROMANCE EVER PUBLISHED!
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SERIAL ROMANCE EVER PUBLISHED!

The number of THE WEEKLY for this week will contain an amount and quantity of reading matter which must please the most exacting reader.

NOTE THE CONTENTS:

The opening portion of HARRY HAZEL'S great Indian Romance, "THE MUTE SPY."

THE WILD ROSE-BUD—An exquisite Sketch by HELEN FOREST GRAVES.

A FIERY DEATH—A thrilling Sketch by WM. EARLE BINDER.

Another installment of A. J. H. DUGANNE's brilliant Romance, "ZULANCO, THE DENOUNCER."

MY HUSBAND—A SHORT DOMESTIC STORY, of entrancing interest, by that brilliant writer, MARGARET VERNE.

Another installment of "ONE-EYED SAUL; or, THE TORY LEAGUE OF SEVEN."

THE DEATH STRUGGLE, (Illustrated)—A Tale of Love, Revenge and Retribution. By FRANCIS S. SMITH.

POEMS.

BALLADS OF THE BIBLE—No. 1—By A. J. H. DUGANNE—This is a new feature in our Journal, and one which must give perfect satisfaction to every one. It is hardly necessary for us to enlarge upon Mr. Duganne's merits as a poet, for his fame is world-wide. During his brilliant career in the world of literature, he has produced many things that will last long after he shall have passed away; but his BALLADS OF THE BIBLE is the crowing glory of all his works. It is not going too far to predict that they will, in time, be read wherever the English language is spoken.

TO THE HUMMING-BIRD—By JAMES RISTINE.
DOVE EYED ANNIE—By WM. F. WOOD.
A SONG TO THE MOON—By JAMES S. WATKINS.
PURE, HOLY, INSPIRING LOVE—By FINLAY JOHNSON.
EUPHONY—By M. E. WOOD.
THE FORSAKEN GRAVE—By W. C. B.

ITEMS OF INTEREST—Containing numerous items of current events, given in a small compass.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS—By "Pen and Scissors."

A Department made up of readable articles of a miscellaneous description. Among others: The Last Hours of Lord Byron—The Resurrection Business—Eating a Corn-Dodger—The Hoosier at a New-York Hotel—How the Arabs treat their Women—A Ride down an Inclined Plane.

OUR KNOWLEDGE BOX—A Few Paragraphs Worth Remembering, in perusing which the reader will learn How to Cure Freckles (three different receipts)—How to Make and Apply Hair Dye—How to Stain or Color Glass—How to Clean and Curl Feathers—How to Make Candied Citron Peel—How to Make Black Ink—How to Clean Engravings and Prints—How to Clean Straw Bonnets—How to Destroy Rats without Poison—How to obtain the Skeleton of Leaves.

MIRTHFUL MORSELS—Original and Selected—A Department filled with queer conceits and witticisms.

OUR LADIES' COLUMN—A Department prepared by a Lady, especially for the Ladies, and in which is considered The Fashionable Exodus—Lady Travelers—Ladies' Traveling Dresses—At the Sea Shore—Gardening and its Mysteries—A Practical Suggestion.

EDITORIALS.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS—THE MARRIAGE INSTITUTION—THE MISERIES OF POOR JACK—OUR ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS—THE VAMPYRES OF SOCIETY—THE TRIALS OF AN EDITOR—THE FOLLY OF PRIDE—MUSIC IN EVERYTHING—BE PUNCTUAL—OPINIONS—CARD PLAYING—TIME—LITERARY MERIT—THE MARRIED.

THE WEEKLY IS NOW OUT,
AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,
NO. 22 BEEKMAN ST.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Read what the Editor of the New-York *Daily Tribune* (June 16) says of this new splendid journal for ladies.

The Editor of the *Tribune* says, June 16:

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. A Journal of Fireside Readings and Feminine Accomplishments—Literature, Art, Music, Fashion, Domestic Economy. By STEPHAN PAUL.

This is an elegantly printed quarto. It is not our purpose here to speak of the literary merits of this new periodical—the lively and brilliant tales, sketches, critiques, &c.; but to notice simply a musical peculiarity. In clear, beautiful type, are no less than eight original copyright songs, the music all artistically composed; four with words for voice and piano, and four "songs without words" for piano—all distinct and picturesque. Thus for a subscription of 75 cents a year, are given 96 of these songs, with and without words. Engraved in larger notes, and diffused over more paper, they would cost some $30 or $40. In this form they are wonders of cheapness, and, in fact, are given away along with the reading matter. It is, nevertheless, veritably an *édition de luxe*, and may be commended for the centre-table and piano-forte.

No higher praise could be asked: Brilliant tales, sketches, critiques, and forty dollars' worth of music, for seventy-five cents. Subscription 75 cents a year, or $1 for 15 months.

OBSERVE—The MOTHER AND DAUGHTER is no great blanket sheet, which is too large for ladies to file and preserve, but an elegant, portable, three-column quarto, fit for binding and the centre table and piano-forte.

The MOTHER & DAUGHTER being stereotyped, single numbers and complete volumes elegantly bound can be had.

The ablest literary writers and most
Eminent composers are employed.
STEPHEN PAUL, Publisher,
No. 215 Fulton-st.,
New-York.

Single numbers for sale by news agents.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER,
75 cents a year.
96 original Songs—voice and piano,
and piano alone—worth $40, for 75 cents.
Literary matter to match.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER,
75 cents a year.
96 original Songs—voice and piano,
and piano alone—worth $40, for
75 cents
Literature matter to match.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER,
"A wonder of cheapness"
Says the New-York *Tribune*, June 16.

READ THE TALES
In THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

"MARRYING AN HEIRESS."
An original tale in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

DEATH FROM THE STEREOSCOPE.
An original tale in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

READ AN ORIGINAL CRITIQUE ON
PAGE'S VENUS,
In THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

N. P. WILLIS, AND LOVE,
In THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

"RIFLEMEN, ARM!"

Tennyson's great War Lyric, first set to music, voice and piano, by Herr Von Bulow. A spirited song, copyrighted, for THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. This song has led to the formation of rifle corps throughout England. The music only to be had in The Mother and Daughter.
STEPHEN PAUL,
No. 215 Fulton-st., or News-agents.

THE FORSAKEN.
Beautiful song in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, Voice and piano.

THE LORD'S PRAYER,
Voice and piano. Noble harmonies in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

DOST THOU REMEMBER?
Thomas Moore's words; new music, voice and piano, in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

THE AGED BEGGAR.
Piano song without words, for piano players, in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

THE KNIGHT.
Piano song without words, in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

THE GIPSY.
Piano Song without words, in THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

ENGLISHMEN
Read Tennyson's soul stirring Lyric,
"RIFLEMEN ARM,"
Set to music by Her Von Bulow, in the
MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.
England is following the poet's advice.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER,
"A WONDER OF CHEAPNESS,"
Says the editor of the New-York *Tribune*, June 16.
Ninety-six pages of music and hundreds of original literature for 75 cents. STEPHEN PAUL, Publisher.
No. 215 Fulton-st.
AND THE NEWS AGENTS.

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Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st, northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st, southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.

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TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about 5 acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ULSTER COUNTY, TWO miles west from West Park, opposite Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, and within 3½ hours by railroad from the City of New-York. This is a desirable country residence, consisting of about 40 acres of land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, with a large lawn filled with locust and other shade trees, and shrubbery. On the place is a large apple orchard, and many other kinds of fruit trees. The soil is productive, and its location (being only 1½ miles from a daily steamboat landing) renders it very convenient to ship its product to market. This place is very desirable for a family wishing a delightful residence in a very healthy part of the country. The house is well furnished, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary farming utensils; also, horses, carriages, &c; in fact, it embraces all that a genteel, private family would require; or it is favorably located, and would make a beautiful and convenient location for a school. On the place is a spring of mineral water, the medical qualities of which have effected some very important cures. All will be disposed of at a very reasonable price for half cash, balance on mortgage; or would be exchanged for productive City property. For further particulars apply to YOUNG & LAURENCE, No. 24 Cortlandt-st., New-York; J. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., or to the present occupant

CHAS. LAURENCE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm, containing 200 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings; all in crops, such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or to ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots in Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred, or at all events the soil must be adapted to the cultivation of the grape and other fruits. Address I., care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—127 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, CHOICE SELECTED farming lands, in the State of Iowa; would be exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn, or a small farm. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, at a moderate rent, on a lease of 2 or 3 years. Address J. W. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating rent and location.

WANTED—A ROOM ABOUT 20x40, WITH TWO-horse power. Address POWER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FISH GUANO.—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.—BROADway and Ann-st.—To lease for a term of years. To lease for 18 years from April next, the property known as the American Museum, on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—55 4x102 6. Wanted—a plot of ground on Broadway, below Fourteenth-st., to be occupied by the American Museum, of equal dimensions to the present location. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, at No. 3 Metropolitan Building.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS store Nos. 160 and 162 3d-av., is now to let, and the lease and fixtures for sale. For a first class family dry good store there are few to excel in this City. Apply to H. P. CROPSEY, on the premises, or to J. M. NULLEY, Nos 22 and 24 Church-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $800. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—WILLIAMSBURGH—THE FINE FOUR-story brick house and store, No. 121 4th-st. The house is in perfect order, with all the modern improvements—water, gas, &c. Will be rented very low to a good tenant, either together or separate. Apply to B. WOOD, Room No. 17, No. 271 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the purposes of a boarding-house, and is finely located. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN AND SONS, No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN GLAHN, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID Lofts, suitable for first class salesrooms or factories, at No. 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST 14th st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and basement brick house in good repair, and delightfully situated near Carroll Park, South Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. COIT, No. 40 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room, with bedrooms attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 54th-st., near the 5th-av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN third story of a first-class house, in West 14th-st., to rent to a gentleman and wife, with partial board for gentleman, or would let it to a single gentleman, without board. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway; house has every modern convenience, and is in perfect order. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 81 Sands-st.; modern brown-stone house; high ground; near the ferries; family small and select; no children; a good table; moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A FURnished room with board, is wanted by a gentleman in some pleasant location near Wall-st. ferry. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PERsons can be accomodated with pleasant rooms at Port Richmond, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to Miss DISSOSWAY, on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC, piano and vocal, wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would appreciate the advantages of a teacher and good musician at home, in exchange, or partly in exchange, for a pleasant room and board, in New-York or Brooklyn. Boarding-house keepers please not to answer. Address A. A., Box No. 333 Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

TO LET—AT NO. 81 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs; a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON,)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS—SUITABLE for country residences, for sale by H. OGDEN, Jr. No. 71 Broad-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains.

S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THE PAVILION HOTEL is now open for the season; a daily express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 8 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M. to take baggage to the "Pavilion" from any part of the City. A messenger will leave Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the "Pavilion." The Pavilion stages now meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I.—Now open for the reception of families for the season. Distance twenty miles from New-York, by the new steamer *Long Island*. Capt. AUGUSTUS SOMERINDYKE. Leaves James slip East River, at 4 P. M.; returning, leaves Nostrand House, at 7½ A. M.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT BOARDers can be accommodated at a large brick farmhouse in Connecticut; very healthy location; good hunting and fishing near by; ice, fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call THIS DAY on the proprietor, at the office of DAY & YOUNG, No. 195 Broadway, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can be accommodated with board during the season in a commodious house and small family at Newcastle, Westchester County, near Kirby's Lake, 2½ miles from the station, and 2 hours' ride on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GILBERT TOMPKINS, on the premises. Reference A. Remsen Thompson, 20 Pine st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN WILL be received as boarders, and pupils if desired, on a farm where there are no other children. It is in a healthy and pleasant location, convenient to the City. Terms moderate, and reference of first respectability. They will be received for any period. Address LUCAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD. — FAMILIES WISHING nice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by car or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on C. W. PIERCE No. 17 Dey-st., or E. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. RHODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated at a house situated on the bank of a river, about nine miles south of Long Branch, N. J.; terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX OR seven persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family, living within two miles of Newburgh, Orange County. For particulars inquire at No. 124 9th-av., corner 19th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, in the vicinity of North Orange, N. J., at a farm-house where there are shade trees; a parlor and bed room, with private table, required. Address H. R. A. Brooklyn Post Office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO large rooms on the second floor to let, with board; the location cannot be surpassed; fine view and good shade; near to depôt and steamboat. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or Post-office, Yonkers.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties desirous of engaging rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River.

JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A QUIET, PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT.—Four or five persons can obtain board for the whole or part of the Summer, at Kingston, N. Y., in a private family. Terms reasonable. Accessible by steamboats and Hudson River Railroad 8 times daily. Call for, or address X, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.

M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

STATEN ISLAND.—BOARD WANTED ON Staten Island, for a family of four grown persons. Three rooms wanted. Must be of easy access to the city. Address, with full particulars as to location, terms, &c., R., Box No. 4,562 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT JAMAICA, L. I., BY A gentleman and his wife, for the Summer months, not far distant from the Long Island Railroad depôt. Address H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be obtained on Main-st., near the depôt. Address "BOARD," Box 4068, when full particulars will be given.

SEA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The well-known Mansion House will be open for the reception of boarders and visitors June 20th, 1859. Apply to SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a private family, at Saratoga Springs, (only five or six will be taken,) may be obtained by applying immediately of E. A. VAUGHN, No. 242 Bowery, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations for carriages and horses, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if observed at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. 46 Kilby-st., Boston.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD—Although safe and reliable at all seasons of the year, and all conditions of health, yet in the Spring months this purely vegetable remedy is peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, and prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin.

A few bottles will generally disperse all scrofulous tendency, while it improves the appetite and invigorates the constitution. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 141 William-st., New-York.

THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS INcidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESMAR No. 1. Read *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*; it explains everything. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
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ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
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BRONCHITIS,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA.
ASTHMA.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE

Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
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I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

For sale in New-York by

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.,
BARNES & PARK,
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
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And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
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A NEW MEDICAL BOOK

By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York. Dr. H. is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic Affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood, it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets, giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.

We subjoin an article from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858:

"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Frankfort-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York.

N. L. CLARK, & CO., Proprietors,
No. 5 Water-st., Boston.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 9 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is sued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 10 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Piles, Rupture, Fistula, and Prolapsus of the Rectum cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, where those who require surgical operations or careful dietetic treatment will find spacious apartments, the purest air in the City, and all the comforts of domestic life.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—BEWARE of counterfeits by bogus doctors and rascally druggists. We have no retail agents in this City except AXFORD, in the Bowery, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, Fulton-st. The genuine has our name written on the label. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st. If it fails we will refund the money.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO PAY TAKEN.—DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE; THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Countless are the numbers that are daily radically cured, and saved from an early grave by the timely exertion of DR HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented and medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate cases of secret disease. It is harmless and thorough in the action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are the results of using all other remedies. Price $1. It cannot be had at any other.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

STRICTURE.—Dr. H. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859. }

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

WANTED—250 DIRT-CARTS, TO BE EMPLOYED in the work of cleaning the streets of the City. Apply immediately to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, corner of Essex and Grand sts.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14. }

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River, opposite the village of Belleville, One Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal.

The Coal to be the "Run of Mines," free from slate and earthy material, from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended, will specify the mine from which it is obtained.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.

By order of Water Commissioners,
GEO. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent and Engineer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of HASSELDICK, MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, and doing business at No. 338 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. MAHLSTADT will settle the affairs of said firm.

HERMAN HASSELDICK,
FREDERICK MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the firm name of F. MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, wholesale dealers in Flour and Feed, at No. 338 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, formerly occupied by Hasseldick, Mahlstadt & Schaefer.

FR. MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

ap23-law10wS*
E. MORE, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
d16-2aw6mS&W.
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRMS OF WILLIAM LOTTIMER & CO., New-York, and LOTTIMER & CO., in Nottingham and Glasgow, Great Britain, expired by limitation on the 30th April last, Mr. William J. Davidson retiring therefrom.

The business is continued, by the remaining partners, at the same places, and under the same firms as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1859.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
JOHN SAUNDERS, }
f12-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.

mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE DOGMAS OF FINANCE,
OR,
VALUES CONTRASTED,
IN REPRESENTING PUBLIC OPINION
By
THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Labor and Capital, in building railroads, is dissolved, on account of the junior partner, Mr. Capital, refusing to further the sale of Bonds and Acceptances; the senior partner, Mr. Labor, is alone authorized to produce revenue, resuscitate value and pay all obligations. The creditors are assured that the annual receipts of the roads in future will be ample, and that Mr. Labor is not impoverished in health or strength, and has associated with him in business Mr. Agriculturist and Mr. Industry, and that the results of their efforts will be to honor the mortgage bonds of railroads at a premium. Mr. Capital, in retiring from the old firm of negotiators and builders, thanks public opinion for past favors, and hopes the new era on which the new firm is entering, of economy and revenue, will do away with the present prejudices in equalizing the values of railroad investments with State and National valuations of real estate.

P. S.—Over ten thousand copies of the Erie Railroad Circular (reviewing the past) has been distributed by WASHINGTON MILLS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET.
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1859.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON the 14th instant the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOHN S. ROBERTS,
JOHN BODINE,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
THOMAS GARDINER,	JOHN T. FISHER,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JAMES IRWIN,

and DANIEL DEVLIN.

William E. Wilmerding, Henry A. Hurlbut and James R. Whiting were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 24th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.
These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New-York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable July 2d proximo. THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th instant, at No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.
D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT STOCK WANTED.—Various Gas Light Stocks of Cities for sale. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

FIREWORKS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William-sts., formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 220 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS,—a full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 690 BROADWAY,
NEAR FOURTH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

The valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 690 Broadway east side, between Great Jones and 4th sts. the lot is 27 ft. 2 in. in width, front and rear by 139 feet in depth, with the right of an alley 20 feet wide to Great Jones st.

Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

The above is one of the finest pieces of property on Broadway, the sale of which will offer a rare opportunity to those desirous of making a profitable investment, as the upward tendency of business will render it a continually increasing property in value.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with the costly collection of chairs and rare works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 151 West 21st-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, by W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer. Parties from a distance are assured that the house is replete with every elegance requisite for a fashionable and costly furnished residence, all of which is for absolute and peremptory sale and in perfect order, having been used but a short time: Consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, two full suites covered in rich crimson brocatel, marble-top etageres with mirror fronts, Turkish lounges with arm and Voltaire chairs to match, elegant pier mirrors with bases, brocatel and lace curtains, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, Italy's French secretary, reception chairs in brocatel, velvet and tapestry carpets, collection of valuable paintings, superb bronzes, marble groups, parlor ornaments, &c.; magnificent ormolu chandeliers and gas fixtures. Dining room—Superb extension table solid oak dining-chairs covered in antique russ, rich silver ware, French and Bohemian china, ruby and crystal cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, &c. Chambers—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood washstands, commodes, cheval glasses, French shades, oval and Florentine mirrors, eighteen large hair mattresses, rosewood suits in hair cloth, French engravings, rich china vases, tête a têtes, French cottage and spring seat chairs, rockers, bronze clocks, two superior sofa bedsteads, wardrobes, French table sets, bookcases.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, richly carved, used but three months.
With a large quantity of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, not enumerated. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st.:

An Ethan Allen mare colt, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high; can trot in about 3:50; warranted perfectly kind in single and double harness, and be believed to be perfectly sound; sold only for want of use.

A sorrel horse, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness or saddle; has been driven by a child; has traveled in 2:50, untrained; by the farmer who raised him. is of Columbus stock and of great endurance—further particulars at sale.

A grey horse 7 years old, 15.3 high, of Engineer stock, equally as fast as the above, if not faster; is kind, gentle and sound; can be driven in any harness or under the saddle; of great endurance; warranted sound.

A bay horse, 10 years old, very stylish, perfectly kind, sound and gentle; warranted in every way; can travel all day with ease.

EDWARD S. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and well-selected stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade brocatel, reps, hair cloth and plush; rosewood marble-top centre and sofa tables; rich and corner etageres, superb rosewood armoire-à-glace, library and secretary bookcases, mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, solid oak chamber suites, what nots and book racks, white and checked canton matting, hair mattresses, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, several dozen reels for skirt cord.

WELLS NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BROWN & NICHOLS will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 35 Nassau st., an assortment of genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and reps; sofa and centre tables; Brussels and ingrain carpets, chamber suites in rosewood, beds, bedding, &c.; cottage furniture, crockery, glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a lot of black walnut counters and other store fixtures.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine st.
FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—MILLER & McEVILY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, under John Kelly, Sheriff, a two story dwelling and stable with two lots of land south side 43d st., 175 feet west of 11th av. House 22 feet by 36, lots 25x100 feet 5 inches. Sale positive.

BALL & THOMPSON, Auctioneers.
SEWING MACHINES.—WEDNESDAY, AT 11 o'clock, will be sold in the auction rooms of BELL & THOMPSON, No. 18 East Broadway, by order of trustee, 12 first class shuttle, Howe's patent, fast speed, suitable for tailoring, especially quilting, cap and corset making. Sale positive. C. COGE, Esq., Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—MARBLE YARD.—THE subscriber offers for sale the stock and trade of William Nelson, deceased, late of the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, including monuments, marble slabs, marble on hand, together with the machinery and tools, &c., for carrying on the marble business. Any person desirous of purchasing, can here find an opportunity seldom met with, and which is unequaled by any along the Hudson River. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT N. PALMER, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, at Poughkeepsie, or of JUSTUS SECOR, Executor, &c., at Cold Spring, New-York.
COLD SPRING, June 14, 1859.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice, a complete set of watch casing tools, consisting of lathes, rolling mills, punches, drills, &c. The above cost $3,500, and will be sold for one-third the sum, if applied for soon, as they must be removed without delay. Apply to JOSEPH RUDD & CO., No. 7 Maiden-lane.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with a capital of a few thousand dollars, is wanted to engage in the manufacture of a staple article; every satisfaction given in regard to the business on an interview. Address, with real name, for one week, J. W., Box No. 103 Times Office.

A GOOD, PAYING BOARDING-HOUSE, in fine location, filled with first class boarders; furniture entirely new, having cost $1,536 last May; will sell furniture and lease for $1,000—half cash, and half six months note. Party must go South.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 22 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson & Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S Times Building.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamer

STAR OF THE WEST,
at the following greatly reduced rates:
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound.
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,
provided it weighs 18 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs. Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st.,
London.

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.
To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring st.

For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.
This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 30.
No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.
Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
ABBY,
WILSON, Master,

is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The ABBY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$12 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 22.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $25; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship Persia, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst. (probably 22d inst.)
Passage money to Nassau....................$45
Passage money to Havana....................60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana....................15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

L'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9.15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Mattano, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery....................10
Fare from New-York to Winfield....................15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing....................20
Fare from New-York to Flushing....................25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line, Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin....................$2 | Deck....................$1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 26 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M.; 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

THE STEAMER ERIE, CAPT. BEN. RAY, will leave Chambers st. on SUNDAY, at 7 o'clock; Amos-st. at 7¼, for Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Piermont, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Fare to Newburgh, 40 cents; between landings, 25 cents. Leaving Newburgh at 3 o'clock. Refreshments on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

FARE 50 CENTS TO NEWBURGH.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st. (touching at Christopher-st.) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR THE HIGHLANDS OF NEVISINK, TOMPKINS' DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, and OCEANPORT.—The new and elegant steamer OURKATE, Capt. C. FOSTER, will leave Pier foot of Robinson st. on SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, and on SUNDAY at 8 o'clock, returning at 4 P. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st. 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Spring st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St. David's Island, Lloyd's Rock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—FOR CHARTER AT reduced rates, the large and commodious steamer SOUTH AMERICA, with or without barges, for charter. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, office foot of Robinson st., Pier No. 27.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,

ANSON LIVINGSTON.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IL POLIUTO MATINEE.
CLOSING MATINEE.

TO DAY, (Saturday,) June 18, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12. Last appearance of
Signora ADELAIDE CORTESI
in New-York. Last appearance of
Signor BRIGNOLI.
Last appearance of
Signor AMODIO,
in Donizetti's grand tragic Opera,
IL POLIUTO, or I MARTIRI.

Signora Corsetti....................as....................Pauline
Signor Brignoli....................as....................Polyutus
Signor Amodio....................as....................Severus
Signor Barili....................as....................Felix

The Opera will be produced with a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
Painted expressly for the work by Signor Calyo, pupil of Allegri
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
In the first act,
INTERIOR OF THE CATACOMBS.
In the second act,
The Triumphal Entrance of SEVERUS into Mitylene, with a
GRAND ARCH DE TRIOMPHE.
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
In addition to the
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated harpist, has been engaged for the accompaniments on his instrument.
Conductor....................MAX MARETZEK
Admittance to all parts of the Academy $1. No reserved seats.

For the convenience of ladies tickets for the Matinée ($1 each) may be had at the following places: Academy of Music; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 16 Nassau-st.; St. Nicholas Hotel, Union place Hotel, Lafarge House, Hall & Son's, Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', C. Breusing's, Astor House, Everett House, Prescott House, Clarendon, Nunns & Clark's, Christern's bookstore, Couenhoven's, No. 856 Broadway; Brooklyn—Rose's bookstore, No. 14 Atlantic-st.; Walker's, No. 213 Fulton st. Tickets will likewise be for sale at the entrance door of the Academy, for which especial purpose four additional ticket offices will be opened. The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The entre acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND DAY AND EVENING PERFORMANCE,
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MARTYRS IN THE ITALIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.
The committee have the honor to announce that
ALL PROMINENT ARTISTS
at present in New-York, having most generously volunteered their services they are able to submit to the public the
PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENTS
to take place on WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1859.
The following artists will appear:
MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, ADELAIDE CORTESI,
TERESA PARODI, Mlle. ALDINI,
Signori BRIGNOLI, STEFANI, AMODIO, GASPARONI,
and Signor GNONE,
the celebrated baritone, who will make his first appearance in the United States.
The performance will consist of a
GRAND MATINEE AT ONE,
when will be given Verdi's opera of
IL TROVATORE,
with Mme Gazzaniga, Mlle. Aldini, Signori Stefani, Gnone and Gasparoni
Conductor....................Signor NICOLAI
In the EVENING at 8, Donizetti's opera of
POLIUTO,
by Mme. Cortesi, Signori Brignoli and Amodio.
Conductor....................Signor MUZIO
In the course of the evening
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
will sing the national hymn of
LA MARSEILLAISE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
To the Matinée (to all parts)....................$1
(No reserved seats)
To the evening performance....................$1
(Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.)
Family circle....................50 cents | Amphitheatre....................25 cents
Double tickets....................$1
admitting to the Matinée and the evening performance, including a reserved seat for the evening.

Tickets for the Matinée may be had at the usual ticket offices, music and bookstores and hotels.

Tickets and seats for the evening performances can only be had at the Academy of Music and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

Tickets may likewise be had at the door and of the committee.
O. FABBRICOTTI, Treasurer. V. BOTTA, President.

G. Albinola,	G. Gajani,
Dr. G. Ceccarini,	M. Postacaldi,
E. P. Fabbri.	V. Squarza.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....................Mr. F. B. CONWAY
GREAT COMBINATION STAR COMPANY!
COMEDY AND FARCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 18 1859.
Will be played (positively the last time) the
POOR GENTLEMAN.

Sir Robert Bramble....................Mr. W. R. Blake
Dr. Ollapod....................Mr. John Brougham
Stephen Harrowby....................Mr. Walcot
Lieut. Worthington....................Mr. John Dyott
Humphrey Dobbins....................Mr. George Holland
Frederick Bramble....................Mr. Barton Hill
Sir Charles Cropland....................Mr. W. Reynolds
Corporal Foss....................Mr. Geo. Farren
Farmer Harrowby....................Mr. Levere
Warner....................Mr. T. W. Davey
Emily Worthington....................Miss Ada Clifton
Hon. Miss Lucretia McTab....................Mrs. W. H. Smith
Dame Harrowby....................Mrs. H. Howard
Mary Harrowby....................Miss Viola Crocker

To conclude with the laughable Farce of
BOX AND COX.

John Box....................Mr. John Brougham
James Cox....................Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Bouncer....................Mrs. H. Howard

On MONDAY will be produced the new Play, in five acts, by John Brougham, entitled
ART AND ARTIFICE
with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., &c., cast to the strength of the
GREAT STAR COMPANY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
First appearance in this City of the
SISTERS
GOUGENHEIM,
in Brough's beautiful Fairy
BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
Entitled
CINDERELLA,
which will be produced in a style of
GREAT SPLENDOR.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE SMALL BILLS.
The performance will commence with
A FAVORITE FARCE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON.
THE FLORENCES.
THESE YOUNG AMERICAN PLAYERS,
ARE DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES.
TO-NIGHT—
THE IRISH LION.
Tom Moore, (the lion)....................Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
Doesticks' new piece,
HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.
Grace....................Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Tom....................Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
Nan....................Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
The distinguished American actor,
E. L. DAVENPORT,
for one night more. Last night of
H. A. PERRY,
With
Mr. E. EDDY, Mrs. A. PARKER, Mme. PONISI, &c.
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
ROBBER'S LIFE.
And MY PRECIOUS BETSEY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees....................Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
SATURDAY, June 18.
The performances will commence with
TOM AND JERRY IN NEW-YORK.
To be succeeded by the
KNAVE OF HEARTS.
Concluding with the beautiful drama of
ONE-EYED SAUL;
OR, THE TORY LEAGUE OF SEVEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, June 18, 1859,
will be presented, in obedience to
THE PUBLIC DESIRE,
one of the most exciting and deeply interesting of
DOMESTIC LIFE DRAMAS,
involving a salutary
LESSON TO AGE,
as well as a grave
STUDY FOR YOUTH,
while overflowing with
THRILLING TOUCHES OF NATURE,
and abounding in all the lighter and most
ENCHANTING GRACES OF ART.
This remarkable drama,
THE HARVEST HOME,
is one of Madame Celeste's most renowned productions, and will be presented by the
TALENTED COMPANY OF COMEDIANS
now engaged at this establishment, in peerless style,
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
On MONDAY will be presented a grand Oriental Fairy Drama, entitled
THE MAGIC WELL; OR, THE FIEND OF THE DESERT,
and other novelties.

The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., are all here yet.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette Seats 13 cents additional.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
Will continue to perform on the ground formerly occupied by Palace Garden
FOR THREE DAYS MORE.
Entrance on 6th-av.
Doors open at 2 and 7; performances commencing at 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
The Oldest and Largest Company in the World.
Crowded houses
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents.
NOTICE—On SATURDAY NEXT,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2½ o'clock; admission as usual.

PALACE GARDENS.
Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.
Afternoon Concerts 2½ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents, refreshments included. Evening Concerts at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Fireworks every Tuesday evening.
C. V. DE FOREST, Proprietor.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

WILL CLOSE—THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, (now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., in 10th-st., near Broadway,) will close on Saturday night, June 25.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON VIEW AT THE GALLERIES
OF
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
NO. 353 BROADWAY,
CHURCH'S CELEBRATED PAINTING
OF THE
GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
ALSO,
GIGNOUX'S EXCEEDINGLY PICTURESQUE AND INTERESTING PICTURE,
Now exhibited for the first time, being a
WINTER VIEW OF THE GREAT CATARACT,
from Goat Island, including the Tower and Terrapin Bridge, both splendidly shown for the FIRST TIME BY DAYLIGHT, and affording to the public
AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE ENJOYED
of witnessing at the same time the successful treatment of this great subject by
TWO OF THE LEADING MEMBERS
of the rapidly advancing
SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ART.
Admission 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st.
A NEW EXHIBITION.
THE FINEST GALLERY OF EUROPEAN PAINTINGS
EVER OPENED IN NEW-YORK.
Admission....................25 cents
Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 195 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Testimonials.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—Churchman. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200, Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FINE TONED Hallett, Davis & Co. new 6⅔-octave piano forte; will be sold low for cash. Call at No. 43 Wooster-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—WANTED, a precentor to lead in a Baptist Church in this City. For further particulars, inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WANTED—SEVERAL BOYS FOR TRINITY Choir; ages from nine to fourteen. Salaries liberal. None need apply who have not had some experience in reading music. Address "L. P." Box No. 177, Times Office, giving name, residence, qualifications, &c.

A SOPRANO OF FINE VOICE AND SUPERIOR abilities would like a situation in a good quartette choir. Episcopal preferred. Address MELODY, Box No. 125 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
FOR JULY, COMMENCEMENT OF VOLUME TWO.

This sterling and popular magazine has completed its first volume, and commences its second with the present number, which contains more and better reading, and more and better illustrations, than any other Magazine ever before issued at the same price. Its leading article this month is VALPARAISO, splendidly illustrated, the scene of the last outrage upon the American flag. Among the finest articles are THE PAWNBROKERS OF NEW-YORK, with six fine illustrations. Ruth, the Moabitess; Ladies Abroad in the Old Bay State; Wildthorn Manuscripts: The Battle of Borodino; Gerald Massy; Origin of London Punch. The Literary World; Chronicles of the Day, &c., &c. For sale by
ROSS & TOUSEY,
H. DEXTER & CO.,
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
R. M. DEWITT.
Subscriptions should be sent to
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 112 and 114 William st.

And still they read, and still the marvel grew.
That one small cent could buy the wondrous Record too!
THE MERCHANTS'S RECORD.
For next week is now ready and may be obtained of
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DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.
YATES & BAKER, No. 19 Beekman-st.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.
McKEE & DAYTON, No. 27 Ann-st.
BOYLE & GIBSON, No. 32 Ann-st.
HAMILTON & JOHNSON, No. 22 Ann st.
JAS. STANDISH, Up-town Agency, No. 335 3d-av.
H. GREEN & CO., Brooklyn Agency, 120 Fulton-st.
And for sale by News Agents generally.
PRICE ONE CENT.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—30,000 ISSUED IN five months.—The unprecedented sale of this book has induced the publisher to add some 36 new tunes and hymns to its present size, without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful tunes and hymns added may be found: "I ought to Love my Mother;" "Oh, I'll be a good Child, indeed I will," "Sister and I." These and eight others from the original Bell, were sung at the Sunday-school Anniversary of the M. E. Church at the Academy of Music, May 31, with great applause. The Bell contains nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price, 13c.; $10 per 100; postage, 1c. Bound, 20c.; $15 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 25c.; $20 per 100; postage, 3c. each.
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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
A. ROQUE,
IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES,
has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.
He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne
ŒIL DE PERDRIX,
for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM NO. 233 10th-st., on Wednesday morning last, June 15, a medium-sized Scotch terrier-dog, with dark-yellow wiry hair, very thick about the head, so as almost to conceal the eyes. Answers to the name of "Dingo;" tail partly cut off. Any person returning the same to the above number will receive $5 reward and no questions asked.
THOS. G. VAN COTT.

PERSONAL.

The following letter from Garibaldi is interesting. M. Planat de la Faye, orderly officer to the first Emperor Napoleon, has written to the *Siècle* to say that he recently sent as presents revolvers to Garibaldi and other persons who played a leading part in Italy in 1848 and 1849, "as a testimony of his esteem for them, of his wishes for the triumph of the cause of independence, and of his regret at not being able personally to take part in it;" and that Garibaldi wrote him the following letter: "Turin, 23d April.—My dear Sir: The admirable revolvers which you have had the kindness to send me, though I have very little claim on your attention, really call for all my gratitude. You must be one of those who have merited the name of brave throughout the whole world, as the really brave have always a good heart. Your pistols arrive at an excellent moment, and are to me of good augury. O, my dear friend, the day desired for so many years has at last arrived! At length we are going to combat the enemies—the assassins of my unfortunate countrymen; and the blood we shall shed in cutting down these hordes of cannibals will seal the fraternity of two nations, who were and will be inseparably sisters—France and Italy. I repeat my very sincere thanks, and am, affectionately, your devoted friend, G. GARIBALDI."

Apropos to Berryer, says a Paris correspondent, a curious little circumstance occurred the other day. Berryer pleaded for Madame Migeon in an action brought by her against her spouse, the well known Count Migeon; the Deputy, Jules Favre, as before, was the counsel for M. Migeon. Berryer produced and read in Court the letter written to the President of the *Corps Legislatif*, and complained of the publicity given to it by M. Migeon. "It was read," he exclaimed, "before the Chamber; read at the Tribune—" Here Favre sprung up and interrupted him, and with a bitterness, not to be described, said, "You forget that there is no longer a tribune in France!" Berryer remained for an instant mute, and then, with the air of some one who throws the last earth on a coffin, uttered the words, "True! there is no tribune in France!" Persons who were present say the effect was so great that the Bench of Magistrates could find no means of protesting; but sat by and were dumb. Nearly three hundred people were present, who gave way to a burst of mad enthusiasm.

In a private letter addressed to the Editor of the Worcester *Spy*, Senator Sumner says of his health: "At last I feel happy in health, which, if not entirely assured, yet is such as to allow me to walk naturally, unconsciously and without pain, unless when I strike into my old gait, which, you may remember, was always the fastest of the fast. I hope I have not lost this so that I cannot get it back again. One must have been for three years an invalid to know the happiness in my new-found strength." Mr. Sumner speaks as follows of the present war in Italy: "This is a great historic moment. There has been nothing like it since 1815. Many here think that no good can come to Italy from the Emperor Napoleon. I am not of that opinion, although I join in the distrust which prevails with regard to him. But the hour seems to have struck when Italy is to be free; and he is an instrument by which it is to be accomplished. At Turin, where I passed several days, all were confident of the result. They expect the Austrians to be driven out of Italy this Summer."

A correspondent writes of the reported conversion of the Hon. Henry Stanley to the Mohammedan faith: "I am not quite so clear that this is a joke, as I could wish. Mr. Stanley was well known in our Foreign Office, and afterwards as *attaché* at Constantinople, and Secretary of Legation at Athens, for his talents as well as his eccentricity. He made his linguistic *début* while at the Foreign Office, by publishing a manual of Chinese. Subsequently, he devoted himself to the Oriental languages, and is said to have rivaled the present Lord Strangford, then the Hon. Percy Smythe, in his proficiency, especially in Turkish. He has certainly, of late, avowed the utmost respect for the Mohammedan character and tenets. It is more probable that he has taken this new course, like Captain Burton, the better to acquire a knowledge of the people, and in order to travel and observe more safely.

Mr. Hart, the sculptor, writes to the Clay Committee in New-Orleans that the work on his bronze statue of Henry Clay is progressing satisfactorily. He adds: "The impending war will, I imagine, have no influence over the progress of my work; some of my scholars, it is true, have already been taken away and have donned the soldier's coat; but this is no consequence, for in my studio Royalists and Imperialists are so peaceably by the side of Republicans and Democrats, that no party has reason to be angry. As far as is possible to enhance the charm of the work of art through the bronze cast, it shall be done; I will spare neither industry nor trouble."

A Vienna letter says: "We learn from Carlsruhe that a high personage (the Grand Duchess of Stephanie is probably meant) a few days ago exclaimed, '*Ce pauvre Louis! Il est perdu!*' The Austrian papers and people have altogether dropped the title of 'Emperor,' and now speak of an individual named 'Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.' In fact, both parties well know that the struggle is one 'of life and death.'"

The $400 chair to be presented to Smith O'Brien, by his friends in Cincinnati, has been completed. The material is black-walnut, and the emblems which cover the back and seat are very rich. The following inscription is engraved upon a shield in the back: "Presented to William Smith O'Brien, by a few friends and admirers of Cincinnati, Ohio, United States." The chair is to be forwarded to Mr. O'Brien's residence in Cahirmoyle, Ireland.

Referring to the recent statement, copied into numerous newspapers from the Cork *Examiner*, to the effect that Miss Florence Nightingale had entered a convent at Gorey, in the County of Wexford, as a nun, the London *Guardian* says: "This is not true, if intended to apply to Miss Nightingale of Crimean fame. The latter lady is, we believe, in the neighborhood of London; and, we regret to add, in a very low, weak state of health."

Judge Richardson, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, has resigned his office on the ground of beggarly compensation. In his letter of resignation, addressed to Gov. Stewart, the Judge says: "There is scarcely a lawyer in the State of ten years' experience at the bar who does not make more money with half the effort, and in this city many realize more than the aggregate compensation of all three of the Judges."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, the eminent Philadelphia artists, are engaged in painting each other's portrait. Mr. Joseph Harrison, a wealthy and liberal gentleman of this city, originated this enterprise, and has commissioned each of the venerable artists to do this service for the other. Mr. Peale has recently entered upon his 82d year, and next June Mr. Sully will be 76.

One of the jury in the St. Louis breach of promise case, Mr. G. N. Chadwick, is indignant at the censures cast upon the jury, and publishes a card, in which he says: "Neither did I, in this case, believe the full amount would be policy for the plaintiff; but I did, and do now believe, that society and the evidence demanded the whole amount claimed, as awarded."

The Washington *Star* places little confidence in the rumors that the Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, is about to succeed Judge Mason as the American Minister to France, because knowing that he has repeatedly declined the position, which, it has been long understood, he could have had at any moment since the accession of the present Administration.

The Committee appointed by the Artists of Boston to obtain funds for the erection, in Boston, of Ball's Equestrian Statue of Washington, to be cast in bronze in Massachusetts, announce that a Ladies' Fair will be held in Boston, some time in November next, to aid in the collection of the requisite funds.

It is stated that Mrs. Betts, of Naugatuck, Ct., who left home some time since suddenly, has returned. At the time she disappeared it was thought that she had eloped with one Tomlinson. She denies this, and says that she left home because she wanted to, and came back because she wanted to.

Among the recent visitors to the City of San Antonio was Col. Horton, a planter in Wharton County, Texas. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the Colony of Texas, and was in command of the detachment of mounted men, attached to Col. Fannin's ill-fated command.

A correspondent in Greece, (says the *Pays*) assures us that a farewell dinner given at Athens to the Grand Duke Constantine, two toasts excited the loudest applause. They were—"To the Success of the Allied Armies!" and "To the Alliance of France and Russia!"

In the London Rolls Court, the other day, in the case of Yescombe *vs.* Walter Savage Landor, an order was made for an injunction to restrain certain trustees from paying rent to the defendant, who is abroad. The object is to obtain £1,300 damages and costs in an action for libel against the defendant.

The Rev. Dr. Gillette, of the Twenty-Third-street Calvary Baptist Church, in this City, will leave on Saturday next for Europe, to be absent until Fall. He will visit Great Britain, and various places of interest on the Continent. Should time permit, he may extend his trip to the Holy Land.

T. B. Read's Portrait of Longfellow is on exhibition in Boston. The poet is represented standing near a corner of his library. On one side of the figure in the background, a portion of a large old-fashioned clock is visible. On the other a desk is seen, where stands a statuette of Goethe.

It is said that Captain Blakely is the gentleman now acting as correspondent for the London *Times* with the Austrian army. He has served in both the English and Austrian services, and was the *Times'* correspondent during the last war in Lombardy.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a piece of ground as a gift to M. de Lamartine, in consideration of the services rendered by the poet to the city of Paris during the troubles of 1848. A suitable habitation is to be built by the city.

At the yearly meeting of the New-England Quakers, now in session at Newport, Robert and Sarah Lindsey, of England, and J. G. Whittier, the poet, who are eminent members of the sect, are in attendance.

It is worthy of notice that the Italian generals who have prominently distinguished themselves in the present campaign are not natives of Piedmont. Cialdini and Fanti are by birth Modenese.

The *Dresden Journal* states that M. Otto Heubner, the Chief of the Provisional Government of 1849, who had been imprisoned for life in a fortress, has just been pardoned.

Prince Corsini, of Florence, (brother of the Marquis de Lajatico,) who has remained faithful to the cause of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has arrived in Paris.

Letters received from Mr. Hawthorn state that his daughter, Miss Una Hawthorn, has so far recovered from her late severe illness, that the family expected to leave Rome on the 25th of May.

It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have received a tempting offer for a tour in the United States, to commence in the ensuing Autumn. The sum named for the year is £10,000.

Dr. George B. Parks, of Boston, was severely injured, June 13, by falling through the hatchway of the bark *Maid of the Sea*. It is feared he cannot recover.

The Hon. George Folsom has purchased a collection of Peruvian antiquities for the American Ethnological Society, of which he is President.

W. C. Lipscomb, Jr., has been elected President of the Methodist Protestant Female College, at Jamestown, North Carolina.

Professor Dimitry has been invited by the faculty of Georgetown College to lecture on the "History of Roman Civil Law."

The Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Advent in Boston.

Schiller's birthday is to be celebrated in November, at Charleston, by a grand parade of all the German Societies.

The Duke of Malakoff has gone to Nancy, to assume the command of the army of observation of the East. He is accompanied by his young duchess.

A subscription has been opened at Florence for the monument to Humboldt, which is to be erected at Berlin.

An offer, say foreign papers, has been made of the throne of Hungary to the Russian Grand Duke Constantine.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris from Cannes, *en route* for London.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, has been nominated for Congress.

Madame Gazzaniga is to pass the summer at Newport, where she has taken a cottage.

Prof. L. U. Yandell has resigned his Professorship in the University of Louisville.

The Very Latest from Pike's Peak—The Sunny Side.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, June 15, devotes a large space to the latest intelligence from the Pike's Peak mines, giving news of the most agreeable character, the correctness of which it vouches for. Nevertheless, the next mail may contradict this story. We give it, meanwhile, for what it is worth:

"Yesterday morning we received a visit from Mr. D. T. SWINBURNE, of Newport, R. I., just from Leavenworth, who had in his possession about six hundred dollars worth of the gold, said to have been brought from Pike's Peak by the last express, and consigned to SMOOT & RUSSELL, of Leavenworth.

This gold Mr. SWINBURNE states he is now taking to New-York, to the agents of the gentlemen, to have its quality tested, and its value fixed. The specimens shown us were of three kinds, known to the miners as scale, shot and small grain gold, and appears to be of fine quality. The largest specimen was of shot gold, and is valued at $4 50.

Mr. S. states that a much larger amount would have been sent forward from the mines, but for the fact that the diggers were asking $20 per ounce for it, which is more than it is worth. By the next arrival it is expected that from $5,000 to $10,000 will be sent forward, *as the diggings are very rich.*

A great change had taken place among the people in the border towns after the receipt of this gold, and *many who had left the mines were preparing to return.* RUSSELL & JONES, of Leavenworth, have again placed all their coaches and wagons upon the road, and they are crowded with passengers. It will be recollected that this firm, from the failure of the mines in the early part of the season, and upon the representations of Mr. FOX, their agent at the gold mines, removed all their stock from the road. The recent discoveries have induced them to replace it.

So contradictory heretofore have been the accounts in regard to these matters, that it has been found impossible to form any opinion as to the value or yield of these mines. But this has, no doubt, arisen from the fact that large numbers of persons visiting Pike's Peak were unprovided with the necessary means to sustain themselves, and not immediately finding gold in the quantities they expected, they left disheartened, without exploration of the surrounding country, for their homes, with the full belief that they had been misled and deceived. The same state of things was experienced by the early California emigrants, and thousands would have returned to the States had there been the slightest possibility of doing so. More prudence should have been exercised in the matter, and less suffering would have been experienced by the present emigration.

Mr. SWINBURNE is represented to us as a most respectable gentleman, worthy of confidence, and one who would not under any circumstances enter into a scheme to deceive his fellow-citizens. He is sanguine of the great wealth of these new discoveries, and looks forward to rich results from their yield. *Goods were going forward every day to the mines*, and all fear of future suffering for want of provisions was at an end. We trust it may be so, and that those who had the nerve to remain and work, may realize fortunes for their faith and perseverance."

ACCOUNT FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

The Denver City correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes, under date of June 4:

"Several days ago we were startled by reports of several strikes of vastly rich leads of quartz gold in the North Fork of Clear or Vasques Creek, a tributary from the Northwest to the South Platte. I immediately set out to sound the matter, and found the news for once to be based on reality. A Mr GREGORY, of Georgia, and several parties from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, while prospecting the hilly banks of the above-mentioned stream, had come across a number of streaks of burnt quartz, which induced them to use their picks and shovels and pans forthwith. The first pan of surface dirt yielded over $4 worth of particles of gold of the finest description, and the digging being carried on deeper through the rock beneath, a lead of rotton quartz, encased in solid rock of the species, of a width of about ten and a height of an equal number of inches was struck, which was found to contain large quantities of gold, varying from $5 to $15 to the pan. A number of claims were at once staked out by the discoverers, and the working proceeded with by whatever imperfect implements they had at command. Mr. GREGORY *himself took out nearly a thousand dollars out of his claim in less than a week.* A party of five from South Bend Indiana, viz: Two brothers DEFREES, two brothers ZEIGLER, and one CHESS, obtained nearly $3,000 in six days, that is, from the 22d to the 28th May, at the average rate of $450 a day. As soon as the news of their good fortune reached this and adjoining towns, an unprecedented rush for what has since been baptized the "Gregory Diggings" ensued. Hundreds of prospectors at once commenced to overflow the narrow valley on the mountainous bordering of which the quartz lead was located. A number of them were as lucky as their predecessors, and, at the time I arrived there, some six more abundantly-yielding leads had been discovered, on which a large number of claims were already taken. Owing to the attitude and steepness of the location of the leads, their working is carried on with the greatest difficulty only. When I arrived there, but two sluices were in operation, and the dirt was brought down on the miners' shoulders, from an altitude in some instances of over three hundred feet. In a few days, however, some twenty sluices will be run, and a number of dirt slides fixed, and the yield per day, which is now about $2,000 out of all leads, will then reach eight or ten thousand. In about three weeks from now, you may confidently look for the first heavy shipment of dust from this region.

From Business Correspondence of Smoot, Russell & Co., St. Louis.

DENVER CITY, Saturday, June 4, 1859.

I send you to-day, per Leavenworth City and Pike's Peak Express, gold dust amounting in value to $403 35, for which you will please give me credit. The package marked A is Platte River gold, and worth here $18 per ounce. That marked Jackson & Boulder is also worth $18. This, you will observe, is a very fine specimen, and is calculated to have a good effect if seen by California miners. It resembles California gold more closely than any other yet discovered.

I write you honestly, gentlemen, and it is my firm belief that in two weeks I will be able to ship you as purchasers on consignment from five to ten thousand dollars.

The gold in the largest package is from Gregory, and is saved with quicksilver. For this I paid $16 per ounce. As soon as possible, advise me as to the real value of each specimen.

The mines are surprisingly rich, so old miners say. They are astonished and cannot believe it, even if they do see it. Claims are being sold every day at from $1 per foot to $20. These are representations made to me by parties in whom I have the most implicit faith.

The holders of the gold dust at Gregory's demand $20 per ounce for it. This is too much, and I will not give it unless you so instruct. I am willing to give $16.

Since I wrote you last, the reports from the mines have continued to grow more encouraging. New leads have been struck and proven to be equally as rich as those about which I advised you in my last. At Gregory's, those who have their claims fully open, are making from $50 to $100 to the man per day.

Respectfully, G. M. FOX.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times, June 11.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

From the tenor of my former letters your readers must have learned that the substance of my communications consists of facts, which to state correctly, without the least regard to their favorable or unfavorable character, I made my sole aim. In accordance with this, my determination, the statements contained in the subsequent lines are based upon reality, and represent the result of observations and inquiries made on the spot, and in person. In order to satisfy the most scrupulous, I subjoin a series of dates, names of persons and localities, so that the truth may yet be more thoroughly tested by such as entertain some doubts as to the correctness and reliability of my accounts.

I closed my last letter with the remark that reports of rich discoveries in the valley of the North Fork, of Vasquer's Fork, of the South Platte, had reached this city, and that I contemplated a trip to the alleged gold fields for the purpose of investigating the matter. I have just returned from this mountain tour, and the following embraces its fruits:

On or about the 4th ult., Mr. J. H. GREGORY, from Gordon County, Georgia, started with a party of seven, with a veiw to a thorough exploration of the northern tributaries of Vasquer or Clear Creek. On the 6th ult. they struck what has since been called Quartz Creek, at a point about thirty miles due west of this point, and proceeded to handle their pans and shovels. At a point about three hundred feet above the right bank of said Creek, on the north side of an extremely steep hill, Mr. GREGORY gathered a pan of surface dirt, took it down to the water, and was rewarded for the washing of it by four dollars worth of fine dust. This, of course, stimulated him and company to vigorous and extensive prospecting which resulted in the striking of a bed of sand, amidst a bed of partly rotten and partly burnt quartz, that was found to yield from $5 to $10 to the pan. The lead was traced over the mountain, by dint of layers of burnt quartz, which were found on the surface in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction and every member of the party at once took up claims. At that time snow and ice were yet plentiful in the valley, and for several days the working of the leads had to be delayed in consequence of the continued blockade of the creek by ice. None of the claims made on the lead discovered by Mr. GREGORY—from whom the diggings at once took the name—had been worked more than six days, and yet the yields enumerated below have been obtained.

The news of the striking of this rich lead soon reached this and adjoining towns, and various prospecting parties set out, which succeeded in discovering a number of additional leads, the yielding of which I also give below.

During the last ten days a perfect stampede has taken place from this locality, in the direction of the Gregory diggings, and five thousand men are, undoubtedly, examining at the present moment the bowels of mother earth, in that vicinity. New leads are struck almost every day, but on account of the local obstacles in the way of rocks, rich growth of timber and steepness of the mountain-sides along which the leads run, &c., it will take some time before they will be, in fact, in working order. All that has been done is comprised in the following:

J. H. GREGORY worked his claim five days and took out $1,100.

WM. S. DAY, JOHN W. ZEIGLER, CHAS. M. ZEIGLER, DAVID P. SPAIN, ARCHIBALD DEFREES, WILKINSON DEFREES and WM. CHESS, all formerly of South Bend, Ind., formed the party that accompanied GREGORY, and had all taken claims on the latter's lead. The four first mentioned commenced working their claims on the 25th ult, and took out on Wednesday, 25th, $295; Thursday, 26th, $430; Friday, 27th, $495; Saturday, 28th, $340, which shows an aggregate result of four days' work amounting to $1,560. The three last mentioned worked their claims jointly five days, during which they realized $1,150.

W. H. BATES, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, W. S. FOSTER, of Council Bluffs, and CHARLES TASHER, of Wisconsin, prospected together and struck a lead on the side of a mountain, right opposite to that on which the Gregory lead is located, which yields them on the average $5 to the pan.

MARSHALL COX and brothers work a lead on the same side of the creek, not far from the last described, with about the same results.

Dr. D. B. CASTRO and W. T. KENDALL both from Butler County, Ind., and JAMES HUNTER, from Illinois, have worked a lead not far from the Gregory claim, with an average result of $100 per day.

In the above the first and most favorable stratas are enumerated. In considering the yield of these leads, however, it must not be forgotten that but one of the Indiana parties has had sluices to work with, while all others worked simply with ordinary pans, in consequence of the impossibility of procuring lumber; which want, of course, caused a great waste of the extremely small particles of which the gold found along Cherry Creek consists. And again, it must be remembered that all the owners of the different leads were thus far obliged to pack their dirt sacks on their own shoulders from a height of several hundred feet to the water, which inconvenience naturally impedes their working and greatly reduces the daily yields.

Most of the gold mentioned in the above as having been taken out I have seen with my own eyes, and held in my own hands. Altogether, I know of about $5,000 worth to be in the possession of different individuals, all of which was taken out within a week. As soon as the required sluices can be had, the daily yield of the leads thus far struck will certainly exceed $6,000.

The gold is of the species known by the name of quartz gold. The leads of sand are, as already stated, surrounded by beds of rotten and bursted quartz, from which the gold settled in the sand, by virtue of its specific gravity. It is so fine that it is difficult to perceive with the naked eye, when mixed with the dirt. It has to be collected with quicksilver.

Mr. MARTIN FIELD, the head of the Mail department of the Express Company, visited the diggings simultaneously with me. At the Jackson diggings he bought a small lump of gold of a miner, that is valued at $4, and at the Gregory's he washed out a pan of dirt taken from the Indiana claims, which yielded $5. The miners live, for the present, mostly in tents and the branches of the colossal pine trees, thick forests of which cover the diggings. A mining town will doubtless soon spring up.

The Famine in Fayal—Letter from the United States Consul.

At the meeting held in Boston, June 16, to devise means for aiding the sufferers by famine in Fayal, F. E. PARKER, Esq., read the following communication from the United States Consul at the Azores:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: The time has arrived when great efforts must be made to avert from the inhabitants of this district the horrors of famine, and wishing to promote the good work beyond my own immediate means, where shall I look for aid? To my countrymen, whose benevolence has always been so conspicuous whenever a well-founded appeal has been made to their philanthropy. I therefore invoke the assistance of the Press of my country, ever ready to proclaim the distress that requires the public sympathy, to relieve it, to announce that the people of this district have for many years had most of their potato crop destroyed by *the* disease, (this alone occasioned very great distress;) that for the last four years the oidium has ravaged their vineyards, occasioning the ruin of most of the proprietors, and depriving the laborers of employment; that for the last three years the corn crop has been *much* injured, rendering it necessary to import large quantities of corn; and as wine is the only great staple of export, and as it has been destroyed for the last four years, the corn that was imported had to be paid for in cash.

This has nearly drained the place of specie, and paralyzed almost all operations, so that in addition to the high price of grain, the laboring class cannot find employment. Thousands who have hitherto lived independently are now almost penniless, having pledged their property at a ruinous rate of interest, or sold it for a very small proportion of its former value.

There are thousands, and the number is daily increasing, who sustain life with wild arrow-root—a very acrid, unwholesome kind of food—and some even use the roots of ferns. These resources will soon be exhausted. The Windsor bean crop, on which great reliance was placed for a month or six weeks' support, has been destroyed. A northerly gale has prevailed the last three days—at one time so violent as to uproot trees, and doing great damage to the coming crops.

These are the causes of the distress that compels me to have resource to your philanthropy. I am aware that I am going to occasion trouble, but I am reconciled to it by the consideration that it will be only to those who appreciate the luxury of doing good. I subscribe myself your friend and fellow-countryman.

CHAS. W. DABNEY,
United States Consul, Azores.

Mr. PARKER remarked that Mr. DABNEY had been in the habit of supplying the wants of three hundred persons who called upon him every week. He (Mr. P.) had asked a laboring man, coming from Fayal, whether he would do anything for his countrymen. He said that he was already supporting one family there. Another man, formerly belonging to Fayal, but now keeping a boarding-house in this city, said that he was supporting 40 men at Fayal.

RETURN OF BISHOP POTTER.—As is known to most of our readers, the Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, returned to this city from Europe a few days since, where he has been sojourning for more than a year past, with a view of repairing the energies of an exhausted constitution. This unexpected yet anxiously longed for return has been hailed with acclamations of joy by the members of the Diocese under his charge, as also by the public in general, and for the purpose of denoting their sense of obligation to a Divine Providence for the many blessings bestowed upon their much-beloved Bishop, in returning him to the fields of his pastoral labors, in a comparatively improved condition of health, divine services were held this morning at 11 o'clock, at Christ Church, where the Bishop was present and took part. In consequence of the disagreeable condition of the weather, the attendance was rather small in numbers, yet a universal spirit of thankfulness and joy was depicted upon the countenances of those who had come to greet the Bishop on his return. The clergy of the church were also out in large numbers.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal, 17th.*

[Advertisement.]

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DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
NEW STORY.
PATHAWAY;
OR, THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.
A Tale of the Northern Trapping-Grounds.
Is now ready at all News Depôts,
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Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!!
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution as well as expel disease. Sold 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE HARVEST HOME.—This exciting and beautiful drama of domestic life is to be produced by the great company of comedians at Barnum's Museum, both this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3 lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '74	104	50 N. Y. Cen. R......c	73⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92¼	400 do. .....b nwk	73⅝
7,000 do.	92½	1500 do.......s3	73½
1,000 Mo. State 6s	86⅜	600 do.......s15	73¼
1,000 do.	86⅜	100 do.......s15	73¼
1,000 do.	86⅛	100 do.......s3	73⅜
10,000 do.......s30	85¾	100 Erie Railroad	8⅛
8,000 N. Car. State 6s	97⅛	200 Harlem R. P......b60	35¾
9,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	20 N. H. & Hart. R	123
4,000 Erie 1st Mtg. Bs	83	300 Reading R.......s10	40⅛
1,000 do.	83¼	100 do.......s15	40¾
2,000 do.	84	1100 do.	40⅛
2,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bs. Ex	73	200 do.......s60	40
1,000 Erie R. Bs....'75	19	600 do.......s30	40¼
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	104½	400 do.	40⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	83½	650 Mich. Cen. R	40⅝
2,000 do.	83	100 do.......s30	40
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	91½	10 do.	40¾
1,100 L. E. & W. 2d mts	41½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	8¾
1,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. b	16	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	28½
1,000 do.	16¼	50 do.......b60	28⅝
50 Union Bank	93	250 do.......s30	28¾
22 Metropolitan Bank	111	550 do.	29
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97½	450 do.	29¼
12 Penn. Coal Co.	82	300 do.......s10	29¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co. b30	68	50 Panama Railroad	123
100 do.	68	50 Ill. Central R....s60	57⅛
50 do.	68¼	85 Clev., Col. & C. R.	97
50 do.......b60	68⅛	550 Gal. & Chic. R.	64½
50 Cumb. Coal Pref. b60	16½	100 do.......s5	64½
650 Clev. & Tol. R.	23	25 do.	64¼
400 do.......b60	26	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	59¼
100 do.......s10	26	15 Mil. & Miss. R.	4⅜
500 do.......b60	26⅛	8 Sixth-avenue R.	130

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Mo. St. 6s....s30	86	1300 N. Y. Central R.	73⅞
1,000 do.	86¾	100 do.......s60	72½
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	85	10 do.	74
50 Panama Railroad	123	200 do.......s3	73¾
100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. s30	30	300 do.......b30	73⅞
500 do.	30¼	390 do.	73¾
350 do.......s3	30⅛	200 Reading R.	41
50 do.	30⅝	50 Mich. Central R. s30	40⅝

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s.	88½	5 Union Bank	99½
2,000 Tennessee 6s	92½	18 Bank of New York	106½
10 Commercial Ins. Co.	130½	60 Col. Marine Ins. Co	106½
10 Security F. Ins. Co.	124	20 Mercantile Mu. I. Co.	110¾
30 do.	121	10 Market Fire Ins. Co.	121
10 Washington F. I. Co	149½	50 Everett Fire Ins. Co.	68
40 Beekman F. Ins. Co.	108	50 Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	95½
50 Hamilton Ins. Co.	86	10 American Ex. Co.	77
25 Eagle Ins. Co.	160	75 American Guano Co.	4¾
10 Hanover Bank	90½		

FRIDAY, June 17—P. M.

The award of the $5,000,000 Treasury Bills advertised by Secretary COBB for Monday next is the subject of some speculation on the Street to-day. The award will be on the lowest rate of interest which may be tendered. The law limits the Secretary to 6 ₩ cent., but hitherto, on the issue and reissue of about $26,000,000, he has not been compelled to pay over 5 ₩ cent., the average being about 4½ ₩ cent. The bills are to run 12 months and as much longer as the holder may elect, provided they are not called in after maturity, in which 60 days' public notice will be given by the Government. The bids from this City must be arranged for by 4 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, by a preliminary deposit of 1 ₩ cent. on the amount proposed for with the Sub-Treasurer. The deposit may be made in gold or in Treasury Bills. The gross amount bid for will no doubt be large, but a great variety of views as to the rate of interest appears to obtain, ranging from 5 to 6 ₩ cent. One week from next Monday or Tuesday, after official notification of the award, is allowed for depositing the money and collecting on Treasury Bills already past due, in case a mere exchange of security is contemplated.

In the market for Money, to-day, Discounts are quiet at previous quotations, with only a moderate offering of first-class paper outside of Bank. The terms are 7@8 ₩ cent. on dates beyond 60 days, and 6@6½ for select short acceptances. In Loans at call, there is more doing to-day, in one or two quarters, and 5½@6 ₩ cent. is paid. The export demand for American Gold for the two steamers to-morrow will take about a million of dollars, in addition to $200,000 or $250,000 Foreign Gold and Silver Coin.

Exchange on London, for the mails to-morrow, closed 110⅛@110¼@60 days, and 110½@110¾ @3 days' sight, Bankers' bills. Some Southern Bank bills were done at 110 ₩ cent. Merchant bills, 109¼@109¾@60 days' sight. On Paris, the standard drawers are asking 5.11¼f.@5.10f., at 60 days, and 5.08¾f. short sight. The business, to-day, was of a moderate trade character, and the market leaves off quiet.

The Stock Exchange manifested considerable steadiness at the early Board, notwithstanding the dull, inclement weather and the disposition yesterday to press some of the Railways on contract sales. In State Stocks, there was a further rise in Tennessees, with sales at 92½ ₩ cent. The business was lighter than usual in Missouris at 86¼@⅜ cash, and one parcel of $10,000 on seller's option 60 days at 85¾ ₩ cent. Virginias and Federal Fives were steady, but not much done. There was a better demand for Railway Mortgages. Erie Firsts sold at 84 ₩ cent., an advance of 4 ₩ cent. from the extreme depression of the week. In Pacific Mail a fair demand on orders at 68@68¼. The speculation in the Stock has greatly abated, and the price through the week has ruled with more than customary steadiness. Panama further advanced to 123 ₩ cent., and there was a fair demand for New-York Central at 73½@⅝, cash and seller 3 days, at the first Board. The certificates of the Stock were rather scarce for the day's delivery, and 74 ₩ cent. was paid on the Street. There was more activity in Reading, and the market took about 3,000 shares at 40½ cash, and short options, and 40@40¼, seller 30 and 60 days. Among the Western Stocks the sales for the *Bear* account in Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed was renewed at the decline of yesterday. There was a fair demand at these prices for both stocks, and at the close of the early Board, Michigan Central stood 40½ bid cash, and Guaranteed 29@29¼ per cent. In the afternoon, the steadiness of the morning dealings was favored by a more active demand for most of the speculations, and there was quite a reaction in Michigan Guaranteed to 30⅝@¾. The sales of New York Central were quite spirited, and after the experience of the day in regard to deliveries, 73⅞@73¾ per cent. was paid in the regular way, and seller 3 days. Reading improved to 41 per cent., and Michigan Central sold 40⅝ per cent. Further sales of Panama were made at 123 per cent., and Missouri Sixes left off 86⅝@86½ per cent. The general market left off firm.

We have seen to-day the official report of the assay of 13½ ounces of the new Gold from Pike's Peak. The Superintendent of the Assay Office says that a small parcel of 2⅝ ounces (shot and scale Gold, taken from the mountains near Denver City, Kansas) is of the fineness of 869½-thousandths, value in Coin $17 88 to the ounce. Another and larger parcel of 10⅝ ounces, scale Gold, taken out of the South Platte River, in the vicinity of Denver City, proved of the fineness of 963½, value in Coin $19 81 to the ounce. The first is a little below the average of California Gold, but the second is very rich, and about equal to the best specimens from Australia.

The Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, at this port this forenoon from Southampton, brought London papers to June 4, a few hours later than by the *Europa*. American Securities are quoted firm, particularly Illinois Central shares, Michigan Central bonds, New-York and Erie Third mortgage and shares, and Pennsylvania Central Second mortgage, all of which show an advance. Great Western of Canada declined 5s. ₩ share, Buffalo and Lake Huron 10s., and Grand Trunk 1½ ₩ cent.; the latter is quoted at 35@36. The last price of Illinois Central shares 43 discount. Money easy. Most of the Joint Stock Banks had reduced the allowance on deposits to 2 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

In reference to the State Debt of Missouri, which attracts increased attention in the market, as the July interest approaches near to maturity, because of the relatively cheap rate of the investment, we may as well repeat that the burden of the Public Debt upon the people and taxables of the State has been virtually reduced ten millions of dollars by the completion of the Pacific Railroad, main trunk, and of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. Both these corporations, which were previously liable for the principal and interest upon this sum, are thus rendered *able*, without further aid from the State, to meet the interest upon the Bonds issued to them by way of mortgage loan upon their respective roads. The regular 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of the State, originally contemplated for the Railway system, have been further reduced $3,160,000, by the acceptance of the indorsement of the State upon the 7 ₩ cent Bonds of the Southwestern Company. And a still further reduction is made by the stoppage of the work on the North Missouri and Iron Mountain lines. The former ends, for the present, with its connexion with the Hannibal and St. Joseph line, and the latter will progress hereafter but slowly, if at all, beyond its present terminus. The July interest has been promptly provided by the State for the Bonds issued to both these Companies, and *all* the coupons due at that time will be paid at the Bank of Commerce as usual.

We notice that $320,000 in Specie—Mexican Silver—was landed at New-Orleans by the Steamship *Arizona*, DENISON, master, on the 10th inst., from Mexico.

The May receipts of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Company are reported as follows:

	1859.	1858.
From freights	$60,506 61	$45,858 89
From passengers	68,454 59	64,489 18
From mails	7,825 00	4,484 29
From miscellaneous	231 25	574 43
Total	$137,017 35	$115,404 79

The State Canal Tolls received during the fourth week in May, 1859, were.........$59,470 16
Tolls received during the fourth week in May 1858.........80,197 50
Decrease.........$20,727 34
Tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the month of May, 1859.........$273,416 24
Ditto, 1858.........354,284 48
Decrease in 1859.........$80,868 24

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $68,002; paid out, $162,051; balance this afternoon, $3,605,018.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of May were..$349,953 96
Earnings in May, 1858.........469,573 00
Decrease.........$119,619 04

The Editor of *Hodges' Bank-Note Reporter* has called upon us to deny the statement and to challenge the proof that he ever attempted to *blackmail* the Weare Bank of New-Hampshire. As this charge was implied in an extract from the Boston *Traveller* which we copied a few days since, we give Mr. HODGES the benefit of his denial. In answer to the following from the *Traveller* paragraph, written by President DODGE,

"J. TYLER HODGES wrote the Weare Bank that, from what he had heard, he should discredit the Bank unless he heard from them immediately. No reply was made, and forthwith *Hodges' Journal of Finance* came out, discrediting the bills of the Bank as unsafe, uncurrent, &c., &c."

Mr. HODGES states, in his paper to-day, that an answer *was* received from the Bank, of date April 5, signed by the Cashier. It was not satisfactory, and Mr. HODGES adds of his subsequent caution:

"The whole cause of our offending Mr. DODGE and the Weare Bank, was our issuing a little *Extra* circular to our subscribers, in the following language:

'We advise our subscribers and the public to refuse the notes of the Weare Bank, Hampton Falls, N. H.'

We have seen no reason to change, but *continue to repeat* this advice, no attempt to vindicate the Bank by figures and facts having been made."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$1,125,802	$743,135	$1,898,452
Thrown on market...	158,508	755,861	1,815,978
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$44,155,472	$20,920,674	$50,412,513
Thrown on market.	38,939,166	26,218,318	50,853,463

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,551	$568,314	131	$58,973	83	$19,001
Man. of Cotton.	874	263,017	18	4,649	54	13,829
Man. of Silk..	716	779,588	55	54,010	6	7,054
Man. of Flax..	276	118,997	91	18,864	997	26,376
Miscellaneous..	30	17,985	11	4,355	54	1,817
Total......	3,047	$1,747,901	306	$140,551	1,194	$68,077
		140,551				1,747,901
Total Entered		$1,888,452	Total Marketed			$1,815,978

Real Estate....THURSDAY, June 16.

By order of the Supreme Court, sale in partition of a part of the estate of JOHN C. THWING, by Mr. BLEECKER. WM. P. LEE, Referee.

This was one of the largest sales of the season, comprising about 100 lots, in various parts of the City. It was attended by a large and respectable audience—the bidding was animated—and the prices averaged 15 to 25 ₩ cent. above the expectation of good judges.

We report as follows:

One lot on the N. E. corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, 28 feet 3 inches by 118 feet. WM. HALLIDAY, $9,800.

A block of five tenement-houses, on the N. W. corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, leased until 1st May next at a net annual rent of about $3,000, 94 feet on Sixteenth-street and 69 feet on Avenue A. DAVID W. HOWE, $22 750.

A three-story brick dwelling and lot, 22x79 feet, store on the first floor, leased to 1st May next at $750 per annum, on the N. W. corner of Second-avenue and Twentieth-street. C. BRADY, $7,600.

One lot on the west side of Third-avenue, 70 feet north of Twentieth-street, subject to a lease at $200 per annum until 1866, with privilege of removing buildings. ROBERT GOELET, $4,250.

One lot (C. L. DUANE) east side Third-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 22 feet 9 inches by 100 feet. $5,000.

One lot with party wall on the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, 24 feet 8 inches by 100 feet, near London Terrace. F. STRODTMAN, $6,100.

One lot on the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. RICHARD E. MOUNT, $9,100.

One lot on the north side of Thirty-first-street, 400 feet east of Tenth-avenue. F. A. GUION, $1,700.

The next adjoining on the east. GUION, $1,705. The next two. F. BAIRD, $1,700 each.

One lot on the northeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, 34 feet front, 41 feet 6 inches rear, by 100 feet. WM. LIVINGSTON, $5,050.

One lot on the northwest corner of Fortieth-street and Third-avenue. ADON SMITH, $8,000.

One lot on the northwest corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. ADON SMITH, $3,150.

One lot, (with a disputed gore off the front,) on the northeast corner of Forty-eighth-street and Sixth avenue. THOS. H. HERRING, $5,000. Next lot adjoining. Same, $5,000.

One lot on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. WM. J. STEWART, $5,000.

One lot on the opposite, northeast, corner of the same street and avenue. JOSEPH L. STEWART, $5,100.

One lot on the southwest corner of Forty-ninth-street and Sixth avenue. D. KNUBELL, $6,100.

Two lots on the west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet 5 inches south of Fifty third-street. JOS. J. WHITEHEAD, $3,800 and $3,975.

One lot on the southwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Ninth avenue. JOSEPH L. PALMER, $3 600. Next adjoining, same, $2,600. Next adjoining; J. W. PIRSSON, $2,625.

Two lots in the rear of above, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, averaging 73 feet 6 inches deep; J. L. PALMER; $1,350 and $1,150.

One lot on the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, fronting (unwisely) on Fourth-avenue; J. C. PLATT; $3,800. Next three adjoining; DANIEL SCHOONMAKER; $2,300 each. [After the sale Mr. PLATT offered Mr. SCHOONMAKER to give or take $500 for the bargain, and Mr. S. preferred to give the $500 advance for Mr. P.'s lot.]

We shall finish our report of this sale on Monday.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold five lots northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, each 25 feet fronting Sixth-avenue, and the same width on the rear, and each 75 feet in depth.

Also the piece of land adjoining the above, commencing at a point on Sixth-avenue 125 feet north of Fifty-seventh-street, running thence north 8 feet 3 inches, thence easterly 46 feet, thence north 55 feet 4 inches, to Fifty-eighth-street, thence east along Fifty-eighth-street 22 feet 7 inches, thence south 75 feet 5 inches, thence westerly to Sixth-avenue 74 feet 10¾ inches—about one full lot; the whole sold for $19,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; none offered. CORN very dull; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; White, 82c.@83c. PROVISIONS a shade firmer. BACON, sides 9½c. MESS PORK, $17 25. WHISKY dull and nominal.

ALBANY, Friday, June 17—6 P. M.

No sales of GRAIN reported since this morning. Sales of FLOUR in the afternoon quite limited. Weather stormy.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand for the local and Canadian trade; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $6 50 for do. from Milwaukee Club; $7 for do. from Red Western, and $7 for do. from White Western. WHEAT unsettled, and holders would have to submit to a material decline in order to effect sales. CORN dull; small sales of Mixed Western at 78c. OATS inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports to-day*—10,000 bushels Wheat; 500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—5,300 bushels Wheat; 3,700 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; market for extra Wisconsin firmer; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $6 50 for do. from good Milwaukee Club; $6 25@$7 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $7 50@$8 for double extras. WHEAT in moderate milling demand; market steady; sales 2,000 bushels Red Ohio, at $1 60. CORN dull, and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 9,000 bushels Illinois, at 73c.@73½c. OATS and BARLEY dull. RYE firm and scarce. WHISKY nominal, at 25½c. FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports to-day*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet. BUCKWHEAT active, and advanced to 60c.@75c. CORN dull and declining; yellow 86c.@87c. OATS declining. WHISKY dull, at 28c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 91; $8,000 do., 91¼; $17,000 City 6s, 100½; $1,500 Elmira Chattel 10s, 66¾; $1,000 Hun. and Broad Top 7s, 57; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mortgage, 100; $1,000 Cheshire Valley Railroad 7s, 40½; 52 Norristown Railroad, 51; 5 Minehill Railroad, 57¼; 5 do., 57½; 27 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 150 Reading Railroad, 20¼; 20 do., 20½; 12 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 121½; 68 Union Bank, 107; 10 Planters' Bank, 118; 90 do., 119½; 8 North America Bank, 136.

Closing Prices—United States, 5s, '74, 103½; Philadelphia 6s, 96½@96½; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 96½@96½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@100½; Pennsylvania 5s, 91@92; Reading Railroad, 20⅜@20½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 79@84; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 92@94; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 72@73; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅞@40; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort. 6s, 87@90; Morris Canal Consolidated, 53@54; Morris Canal Preferred, 108@110; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½@72; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 75@80; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 17½@18; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7@8; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 70@72; Williamsport and Elmira 2d mort., 46@49; Long Island Railroad, 10½@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48@48½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@8½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 62½@64; North Pennsylvania 10s, 88@90; Catawissa Railroad, 5@5½; Catawissa 1st Mortgage Bonds, 50½@51½; Frankford and Southwark Railroad, 57@—; Second and Third streets Railroad, —@47½; Race and Vine street Railroad, 45@—.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name	Date.	Leaves	For
City of Washing'n	June 18	New-York	Cork.
North Briton	June 18	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	June 18	New-York	Southa'n.
Africa	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
Argo	June 23	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n.
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Ocean Queen	June 8	South'n	New-York
Kangaroo	June 8	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	June 8	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	June 11	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	June 11	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	June 14	Southamp'n	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Star of the West	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Jasper	June 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR HAVANA.			
Isabel	June 19	Charleston	Havana.
Quaker City	June 22	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs W. Smith, Mrs. C. M. Smith and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tufts, C. T. Mitchell, F. C. Bartlett, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss C. Boinest, the Rev. O. F. Herrick and lady, C. T. Dunham and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Dunham, Miss Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Loper, Mrs. A. Gage, Miss M. G. Underwood, Miss Ward, Miss L. Blake, Mrs. Dick, Miss Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ward, A. J. Hudson, M. Konfinch, M. Rathenheim, M. Penter, Miss Grimes, Miss E. Loring, Mrs. W. S. Potter, J. H. Potter, Miss Lockwood, Miss Peters, G. F. Marchant, Capt. A. Brother, J. Roland, R. Malory, Miss A. Kimball, Miss Peck, J. W. Bates, M. H. Emery, Mrs. Plume and child, Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bunting, Miss M. Barnett, Miss M. Hyde, H. D. Virlance, C. Prudensen, Mrs. Stowall, Mrs. L. E. Short and child, H. Griske, R. Orpe, Judge Hitchcock, M. Gasson, L. Bethel, G. Jones, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Baggan and child, Pierce Butler, J. Cameron, G. Nichols, W. C. Gibson, J. Taylor, P. Morrison, J. King, S. Delmonte, J. Montaino, Miss O. O. Rielly and 2 servants, J. Redmore, P. S. Leeds, Capt. G. Merlin and lady, 2 children and servant, A. Thomas, lady and child, A. W. Tiffany, C. W. Lemmon, P. Dumagene, H. Herrara, V. de Arnita and lady, 3 children and 2 servants, J. Bridges, T. R. Eggleston, K. Boyce, G. McWhorter, W. W. Leman, A. Robertson, F. Maguire, J. G. Cooper, C. Murphy, C. Harris, A. Ramos, L. R. Boyde, J. T. Brown, C. Collier, J. Dellmote, F. Mentarier, A. Dechampe, J. W. Russell, J. Carzar and lady, J. Robert, J. F. Schroder, M. O'Keefe, J. Hepburn, G. P. Andrews, Mrs. M. Duffy and child, F. N. Varnum, Mrs. L. P. Varnum, T. J. Cohen, Mrs. A. Stick, M. Blair, and 37 in the steerage.

In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg and Southampton—Two Masters Kunhardt, Robt. Hager, U. H. Storjohann, Emil Steinbach, Mr Waterman, F. Estrada.

In bark Amanda, from Havana—T. Machado and lady, child and servant, Joseph B. Menneuder, John A. Santullano, Ant. Cluding, Agustin Alfonso.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets....... 7 33 | Moon rises.. 10 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov. Island. 10 23 | Hell Gate.. 11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, Howes, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Ships R. Sprague, Patten, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Dr. Barth, Meyer, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; George F. Patten, Mitchell, Hamburg, Funch & Meincke.

Barks J. Denham, Gray, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Fanny, Ranain, Richibucto, P. McLeod, Jr.; Theresa, (Brem.,) Borhorst, Bremen, ——; Iris, (Br.,) Le Couteur, La Poile, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; Eagle, (Sic.,) Scaparti, Cadiz, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brigs Taratine, Prossy, Elizabethport, Ingalls & Carman; Trade Wind, ——, Elizabethport; Enterprise, Grindle, Marseilles, ——; Icarian, Wright, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Caroline, (Sic.,) Cassin, Cadiz, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; M. Dutch, Gilkey, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Dunkirk, Griffen, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Acadia, Wilson, Elizabethport, Symes, Chase & Co.; Lady Chapman, Cooper, St. Kitt's, Smith, Jones & Co.; Laura, (Braz.,) Araujo, Para and a market, Burdett & Noble; Carl Evarts, Hull, W. C. Maitland.

Schooners Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner, master; Eugene, White, Salem, A. Howes; Sarah Maria, Underhill, St. Eustacia, Smith, Jones & Co.; J. N. Sewall, Sand, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; F. Elmer, Smith, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lowerison, Sackville, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloops Willard, Buckingham, Newport; T. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg June 1, at 3 P. M., and Southampton 4th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 338 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had pleasant weather, with light and variable winds, up to the Banks; thence fresh S. W. winds and rough sea, with a dense fog most of the time. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 4:30 A. M., and off the Battery at 6:30. 14th inst. at 10 A. M., lat. 41 58, lon. 61 20, exchanged signals with Bremen ship Goschen, Probst, from Bremerhaven May 19 for New-York. 16th, at 5 A. M., lat. 40 37, lon. 68 40, passed an Am. whaling bark, showing a white flag, with P. in it. The S. passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon, in a dense fog.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 16th inst., 10½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Realm, Burgess, New-Orleans 12 ds., with mdse. and 46 passengers, to Robson & Fosdick. 13th inst., off Absecom, was in co. with ships Emerald, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, and Pepperell, from do. for St. Petersburg.

Ship C. White, (of Belfast,) Pendleton, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co.

Ship Elise & Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 293 passengers to Henschen & Unkart.

Bark Amanda, Bemis, Havana 9 ds., with sugar, tobacco, cigars, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Saml. Moxley, Jr., Holm, Mobile 13 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co. 8th inst., 40 miles S. E. of Tortugas, spoke schr. Eclipse, from Cedar Key for New York.

Brig Suwannee, Hosmer, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton to Smallwood Earle & Co.

Brig New Era, (of Providence,) Walker, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig J. W. Drisko, (of Columbia,) Drisko, Nuevitas 6th inst., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Amos M. Roberts, (of Belfast, Me.,) Coison, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Brig Habor, (Norw.,) Thoresen, Charente, France, 55 ds., with brandy, &c., to G. E. Castelion.

Schr. Evilleua Treat, Cole, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21 ds., with potatoes to Webster & Treat.

Schr. Gold Hunter, (Br.,) McKay, St. Peter's, P. E. I., 14 ds., with oats to Chas. Trimble.

Schr. Ann, Cole, City Point 2 ds., with flour, &c., to Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Bowditch, (of Castine,) Collins, Nuevitas 11 ds., with molasses and fustic to Rogers & Ritch.

Schr. Water Witch, Hull, Matagorda 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to Nelson Clements.

Schr. Chas. Tunnell, Culmer, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to J. R. Bacon.

Schr. Wm. Hand, Scott, Ferdenando, E. F., 8 ds., with ship-timber to master.

Schr. J. C. Cropper, Bloxen, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Albert Mason, Corsen, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Caledonia, Cooms, Rondout, with cement, bound to Portsmouth.

Schr. Charles M. Smith, Rhodes, Eastport 7 ds., with lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. Hurd, Burch, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Heroine, Chaplain, Gloucester 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Caroline, Rhodes, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Seguine, Kingsland, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Whirlwind, Maxey, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Ella, Bowman, Elizabethport, coal, bd. East.

Schr. Montrose, Raymond, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 17, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Steamer Kennebec passing the Hook, outward. Screw-steamer Philadelphia passed the bar at 4 P. M. Wind fresh from N. E., with rain.

HIGHLANDS, June 17, sunset—No vessels can be seen from this station. Wind fresh from N. E., with rain and fog.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement No. 1, for June 15, of the American Lloyds' Registry of American and Foreign Shipping, has been issued by the publishers, E. & G. W. Blunt, and contains a list of 17 ships, 22 barks, 17 brigs, and 16 schooners, newly reported.

The Br. brig Macduff, lately wrecked near Shelburne, N. S., has been condemned, and, with her materials, sold, the attempt to get her off the rocks having been abandoned. The M. was a new vessel, of 286 tons, and on a voyage from Pictou to Boston. She was but partly insured.—(By letter to Arthur Leary, Esq.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—(Per Overland Mail.)—Arr. bark Storm King, of New-York, Capt. Gerard, from Puget Sound.

NASSAU N. P., June 6.—The schr. Suwasset, of Brookhaven, Capt. Brown, from New York for Havana, got ashore about the 20th ult., near Orange Keys, was assisted off by wreckers, and proceeded on her voyage, giving a draft of $1,000 on her owner, for salvage.

Spoken, &c.

E. Baldwin—brig, from Manzanilla for Boston, June 5, lat. 23 20, lon. 85 3.

Julia—Russian bark, from —— for Boston, June 15, lat. 44, lon. 55.

Resolute—ship, stg. S. E., was signalized, June 12, lat. 38 17, lon. 63 27.

Spoken by pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 6—17th inst., off Barnegat, Bremen bark Johanne, from Bremen for Baltimore, 38 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 6, brigs C. W. Ring, Corbet, for New-York 12th; Col. Penniman, Coffin, from St. Mary's, dlsg.; Alama, Ingalls, from Machias, do.; Anita Owen Ray, from New-York, taking in.